

650,000 Steelworkers Strike After Supreme Court Voids Seizure

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Congress Chiefs Move for New Anti-Labor Laws

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, June 2.—As steel workers downed their tools in the great steel plants across the country, members of the House and Senate moved today to prepare legislation which would outlaw the strike. Several made it clear in speeches on the floor or in comments to newspaper men that they expected President Truman to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act and clamp an 80-day injunction on the striking steel workers. But they stressed that they did not regard an 80-day postponement as sufficient and called for additional legislation.

Capitol Hill comment thus focused attention anew on the Smith bill, now before the House Armed Services Committee, which

would provide for the seizure of the striking unions and indefinitely prohibit continuation of the strike.

A member of the committee staff told the Daily Worker that, contrary to reports, the Smith bill has not been junked and is still before the committee. It could be reported out on short notice.

If it is reported it is believed it will include a ban on industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strike, especially designed to make

concerted resistance to the giant steel trust and similar monopolies impossible.

The impression had grown here in the past week or two that labor-haters in Congress would mark time until after the elections or at least until after the nominating conventions. Expressions on Capitol Hill today in the wake of the Supreme Court decision and the United Steel workers strike call have, however,

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By GEORGE MORRIS

The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday scrapped the President's seizure of the steel mills and within minutes after the news was flashed on the radio, 650,000 steel workers began a general walkout that brought the entire industry to a standstill.

Shortly after some locals and the Chicago, Indiana, and Youngstown area began the walkout, CIO President Philip Murray's order making the strike call official was issued.

Murray said the high court's ruling sustaining the lower court order issued by Federal Judge David Pine, leaves the steelworkers "no alternative other than to cease work." Murray said nothing of the constitutional issue decided by the Supreme Court. He simply noted it left the steel workers without a wage agreement.

At the same time, the steel union's head called upon the steel companies to enter into conferences with the union for the "perfection of a contract firmly based upon the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board."

The WSB recommended a 12½ cents hourly raise effective to last January; 2½ cents more effective June 30 and 2½ cents next January, plus six paid holidays, time and a quarter for Sunday effective next year and some lesser fringe improvements.

The steel companies are sticking to their claim that unless they get a raise of \$12 a ton in the price of steel they will not settle, while price stabilizers said \$3 a ton would more than cover their extra cost.

Just as in the case of Pine

decision on April 29, the workers of big Gary, Ind., U. S. Steel mill jumped the gun with a picket line. But they were only some minutes ahead of numerous locals throughout Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama and other steel centers.

The bitterness among the workers that has been accumulating since the seven-month run-around, stalling, fact-finding and court-wrangling began, made it a foregone conclusion that nothing in the world could stop them once seizure is scrapped.

Under seizure, supposedly as "government employees," the steel workers were legally barred from striking. But the workers had earlier been under illusions that seizure also meant automatic application of the WSB's proposals. That didn't hold true in the three weeks of seizure before the Pine decision and was made doubly sure by a court decree later when the Supreme Court took the case.

Much of the bitterness of the workers, as reported from strike areas is also directed at their officials for allowing the many delays and not forcing a showdown before the issue was sucked into a court snarl.

"We lost more money with all the delays and slowdowns in the past month or so than we would have if we had stayed out from

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THE ANSWER OF THE STEEL WORKERS

An Editorial

AFTER FOUR POSTPONEMENTS of strike deadlines and two back-to-work orders when strikes were under way, the steel workers are again on strike, just as they were supposed to be five months ago when their contract ran out.

Five months of "cool-off" under President Truman's Wage Stabilization Board fact-finding and seizure system only dragged out the dispute but did not bring it any closer to a settlement.

The U. S. Supreme Court's ruling invalidating the President's seizure of the steel industry, reemphasizes how futile it is for labor unions to tie their interests to the Administration in Washington or any other capitalist politicians. In this case, the hope of the workers to collect the modest recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board was tied to an attempt by the Truman administration to get unprecedented dictatorial police powers in peacetime.

The truth is, as this paper warned and as should now be apparent to all, that whether the President's seizure

powers were upheld or invalidated, the steel workers had no other prospect but to fight it out with their employers.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN and his appointed administrator, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, were not legally restricted on applying the WSB terms during their authority over the plants from April 8 to April 29. But they did not move to give the workers a single penny of the WSB award. President Truman has conveniently ducked an explanation of this to the workers whom he sought to impress as a friend during this important election year.

After nearly seven months of negotiations and five months of reliance on Truman "favors," the workers are bitterly aroused. They all see how the long overdue very modest improvements they have been waiting for were merely a football in the political game between the two old parties.

Their dissatisfaction exploded in less than an hour after news of the Supreme Court's ruling was flashed on the radio

with picket lines at many mills throughout the country. Shortly thereafter, Philip Murray took cognizance of this feeling and ordered a general strike of the 650,000 workers in basic steel.

Now the cry is renewed by the reactionaries for application of the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction. If the President does move for a Taft-Hartley injunction, he will expose himself as even a worse enemy of the workers than the Taft-Hartleyites. The United Steelworkers of America has given nearly twice 80 days already and got nowhere. How long must a union bow and yield before it comes to a final test on its right to strike?

THE PLAIN FACT is that the steel corporations, as U. S. Steel's president Benjamin Fairless admitted from the start, were not interested in negotiating anything unless they were first able to extort a price hike that would enable them to heavily increase their super-profits. Instead of taking measures against these profit hogs who want to give the economy another big dose of

inflation, the reactionary schemers of both parties of capital are only trying to figure out legislation to break the strike.

Just as the steel corporations are spearheading the current anti-labor attack of big business, so the striking steelworkers are labor's front line forces now resisting this attack. This is a serious moment for the whole labor movement, and the forces allied with it—the Negro people, the farmers, and middle classes.

This is a moment that calls for unity behind the steel workers irrespective of AFL-CIO, left-right or other differences. Much more than the economic interests of the steel workers is at stake.

This is a fight that is bound to affect the interests of the whole working class and may have a profound influence upon the future of the trade unions. All people who hate reaction, and the powerful monopolist war profiteers that foster it, should get behind the steel workers. Their cause is the cause of all common people.

Midwest Steel Strikers Vow Fight to Win

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, June 2.—Within a few hours after the Supreme Court steel seizure decision, all 26 United Steelworkers locals in this area reported in to the union's district headquarters here that 78,000 workers were out on strike and every plant was "closing down tight."

In Gary, at the largest steel mill in the world, which is owned by U. S. Steel, local president John

Mayerick declared that "the feeling among the men is higher than ever."

"The steel companies have been saying that this is a push-button industry," he told the Daily Worker, "now suddenly they can't find the button."

"They've insulted us and abused us, told us we're getting too much money and that our wives are wearing mink coats. Now they'll learn how men can fight for some-

thing they really need.

"By God we're not going back without a real victory."

In East Chicago, the two big locals, Inland and Youngstown, closed the plants in record time.

"The men expected it," said Youngstown local President William Christy, "they knew the Supreme Court wasn't going to give them anything."

A spokesman for District Director Joe Germano told this paper

"the men were walking out of the mills five minutes after the news broke."

They said that 77,550 workers in the basic steel plants of this district are already on strike. Some 48,000 additional workers in steel fabricating plants here have "not yet been called out."

The district office said skeleton shutdown crews had remained temporarily in mills where they were requested, in order to provide a "safe and orderly shutdown." However, no additional supervisory employees were being allowed in once the picket lines were established.

In Gary, one local union leader said that "the supervisors must have had some kind of tip-off on

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'16' Jury Shown A Large Map Of Manhattan

—See Page 3

French CP Accuses U.S. State Dep't

—See Page 3

STATE DEPARTMENT NOW ADMITS ITS KOREAN PUPPET RHEE IS A LIAR

— See Page 3 —

DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS GET 1,000 SIGNERS FOR PEACE

Distributive workers are proving every day that the feeling of the workers in the markets and throughout their union for peace is as strong as anywhere in the U. S. A.—in this election year.

Peace fighters who have been out in the market at lunch hour, or down at union headquarters anytime of the day or night, return with glowing reports of an enthusiastic and warm reception on the part of every single worker they encounter.

One peace fighter, grey-haired, gentle-mannered and, soft-spoken, beams as she tells of having sold close to 80 Mother's Day postcards, addressed to President Truman, urging a swift conclusion to the bloody adventure in Korea.

This same peace fighter has been responsible for the collection of more than a 1,000 signatures to petitions calling for a Five Power Peace Pact.

When you ask her how she does it—she says simply—"I just carry a petition with me where ever I go . . . and I talk peace to everyone I meet . . . elevator men, unemployed workers at the hiring hall, people on the street, at my union meetings, at the corner cafeteria. When you talk about peace—people want to listen to you."

Another peace fighter who has had great success in getting signatures for the Five Power Peace Pact is most proud of the signature she obtained from a young

marine. He happened to pass by as she asked for signatures on the street, outside the union headquarters. "End the War?" he said. "Sure I'm for that. That's something we all want."

A steward, and a veteran of World War II—also in the front rank of peacefighters attributes his success in getting signatures to the fact that "Everybody knows Peace is just common sense." He told of a young student who stopped to listen to him talk about peace. "What we need," said the student as he added his signature to the rest, "are more people like you."

Yes, peace, is the big issue among 65'ers this election year 1952—and the spirit of these peace

fighters has encouraged dozens and dozens of other 65'ers, spurred on by these splendid examples to carry the message to "Peace—Now" to many thousands throughout the union, as well as to the men and women in the street.

Everywhere—there is a longing for a return to a peaceful world, and everywhere workers demonstrate their eagerness to help bring this about. They want to see the United States sit down to discuss mutual problems in a peaceful atmosphere with the USSR, People's China, England and France.

In these sentiments 65'ers are joined by their trade union brothers and sisters, no matter what union—everywhere in America—as well as by working people throughout the world.

Fur, Leather Union Backs Amnesty Meet

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union is solidly behind the June 14 amnesty conference for the liberation of all the Smith Act prisoners, said president Ben Gold in a statement to Mrs. Peggy Dennis, a spokesman for the arrangements committee.

The conference will be held in the Gold Room of the St. Nicholas Arena on W. 66 St., near Broadway, on Saturday, June 14. It opens at 1 p.m.

The fur workers pledged their support to the movement for amnesty and repeal of the Smith Act at their recent international convention in Atlantic City. Irving Potash, manager of the fur workers' Joint Council in New York City, is one of the thought-control victims. He was sentenced to a five-year term in October, 1949, with Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and nine other working class leaders.

Many delegates will attend the conference from midwest cities as well as from the east, said Mrs. Dennis.

Amnesty committees are getting an excellent response from workers' organizations and other people's groups in Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis and other cities.

A good delegation is expected from Cleveland, O.

Open Michigan Drive For 10,000 Backers Of Big 5 Peace Pact

DETROIT, June 2.—A sense of urgency permeated the discussions at the Michigan Peace Council's conference last month. Some 100 participants, Negro and white, from Detroit, Flint, St. Joseph, Ann Arbor, Lansing, tackled the job of crystalizing the majority

peace sentiment at a moment—as former State Senator Stanley Nowak put it—when the turning point between war and peace is ominously near.

Inseparable from this feeling of urgency was the delegates' realization that the fight for freedom must go hand in hand with the fight for peace.

"Why don't we understand Tunisia, Korea, China?" asked Rev. Willard Uphaus, co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade, who acted as guide and mentor of the conference sessions.

"Basically because we haven't

conquered racism in our own midst," he answered. "How are we morally equipped to understand revolutions of the oppressed? . . . The problem of peace is the problem of racism."

The greatest unanimity was displayed by the participants—church people, union people, men, women, teen agers—upon a program of action for peace and freedom.

They undertook enthusiastically to step up the campaign for signatures on petitions for a peace pact among the five major powers

—to add 10,000 more Michigan names by July 4 to the 600,000-000 collected around the world.

They agreed to petition the United States government to stop the dangerous rearming of Nazis in the western European army and instead to join with Britain, France and the Soviet Union for a pact with a unified, democratic, peaceful Germany.

They expressed their solidarity with the African people's resistance to "Malanzism," and urged cessation of U.S. aid to the racist government of South Africa.

They demanded an immediate cease-fire in Korea, complete repatriation of all prisoners of war and the immediate ratification of the Geneva Protocol barring germ warfare.

They condemned those repressive laws which aim to hamstring the fight for peace and freedom, calling for repeal of the Smith Act (passage of Sabbath resolution HR 7493), the Trucks thought control bill, Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts and defeat of the new anti-labor Smith Bill.

They exposed the huge corporation war profits and the lowered living standards of the working people which accompany the war economy, and insisted that the 85 percent of taxes now devoted to war should instead go toward peaceful, constructive projects.

They pointed to world trade and peace as the best answer to those who fear that a depression is the only alternative to war, hot or cold.

Judge Rules T-H Supersedes State Courts

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—In a precedent-setting ruling, a Federal judge decided today that state courts cannot slap injunctions against unions or employers covered by the Taft-Hartley Law.

The ruling nullified decisions made by California courts in disputes between unions and employers in interstate commerce.

Judge Harry C. Westover granted an injunction sought by the National Labor Relations Board against the Danish Maid Bakery and the Bakery Drivers Union, Local 276 (AFL). He also approved the board's request for a limited injunction against a secondary boycott by the union, through picketing of stores selling company products.

The company previously won a state court injunction restraining union pickets from trying to organize bakery drivers.

Westover's decision, and another forbidding enforcement of the state injunction, leaves the union free to direct picketing to the consuming public. He held that the Federal law applied because an interstate company was in a labor dispute, and that state legislation could not take precedence.

MRS. HALLINAN VOICES HOPE MAJORITY CAN WIN PEACE

DETROIT.—Mrs. Vivian Hallinan was honored by 200 Detroiters last week at a meeting sponsored by the Wayne County Committee of the Progressive Party.

Mother of six and battler for peace and the people's rights, Mrs. Hallinan is stumping the country as substitute for her husband, Vincent Hallinan who must sit out the opening months of his presidential campaign while he serves a jail term imposed for his courageous defense of West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges.

"We are no minority on what we want—peace, full employment, Negro liberation," Mrs. Hallinan asserted. She voiced confidence that the people could rid America of "taxation without representation," and substitute representatives of the people for today's

rulers who represent the big money interests.

Mrs. Hallinan was introduced by a young Negro woman, Velma Manier, and Erma Henderson presented ace campaigner in the successful drive to place the Progressive Party on the Michigan ballot. Rev. Charles A. Hill stressed the importance of backing Negro candidates for office; Jerome Shore paid special tribute to Negro campaigners in the ballot drive and Sidney Rosen noted that the drive had been dedicated to Michigan's great Negro labor lawyer, George Crockett.

Next job to be tackled by the Progressive Party, speakers said, is to see to it that working class and Negro voters are registered and able to vote for peace in '52.

THE BIG HOUSING SWINDLE (7): 'SLUM CLEARANCE' GHETTOS MORE DENSELY

By MICHAEL SINGER

(Seventh in a Series)

Slum clearance has been perverted to "Negro clearance." This is how Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, characterized Title I of the U. S. Housing Act of 1949, in a hard-hitting speech recently at the National Conference on housing bias in New York City. Dr. Weaver bluntly placed the blame on white supremacist realtors and federal officials.

"The new crisis, representing gross disregard of Civil Rights, is largely the result of governmental action," he declared.

Dr. Weaver pointed out that areas with predominantly non-white families are "frequently chosen" for the first Title I projects with its dislocation of thousands of Negro tenants.

He asked: "Why do we limit Title I activity to slum sites when, under the Housing Act of 1949, certain types of vacant sites are equally eligible?" Aside from the fact that Title I is not merely "limited to slum sites," as the Manhattanville and Manhattan-town projects distinctly show (there is not one cold water flat in Manhattanville), the answer is in the white supremacist housing policy which REFUSES to build on vacant land where Negroes may conceivably have access to low-rent projects.

In the current housing picture the smallest proportion of families displaced by high-rent developments are white who have 68

percent availability for new housing and are given virtual sole tenancy in the so-called "second hand" housing market.

99% FOR WHITES

Between 1935 and 1950 about 9,000,000 new dwelling units were built, according to federal statistics, though this is a highly inflated figure and includes private, FHA, Title I and low-cost homes. Of these 9,000,000, hardly 1 percent, or 100,000 units were provided for non-white families.

The Federal Housing Act insurance and loan program for small home owners provided no more than 50,000 of the 2,761,000 FHA unit benefits from 1935 to 1950 and these were segregated on the outskirts of the towns. The vast majority "of this alarmingly small total," Dr. Weaver said, "was in completely segregated areas or communities."

Dr. Weaver traced the jimcrow pattern of federal policy as applied to the few Negroes in the position of appealing for FHA small home grants. The Negro homeowner, he declared, usually pays a 50 to 60 percent mortgage on his property while the white homeowner "enjoys a low rate of interest."

"At the same time that the Negro homeowner is paying through the nose," the Negro housing leader pointed out, "the Negro community as a whole is losing its foothold on desirable sites, destined for slum clearance."

"The desirability of areas now

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged last week that civil service reclassification of southern janitors and charwomen, most of whom are Negroes, will cause them to lose thousands of dollars in pay in more than 50 areas in the South.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, appeared before the Civil Service Board of Appeals on behalf of Negro employees at Kelly Field,

San Antonio, Texas, who were transferred from classified civil service ratings to ungraded area ratings. Under the area ratings, classified janitors and charwomen become laborers and their pay is then based on what local non-government laborers are paid—a loss in pay ranging from 16 to 30 cents an hour. Other benefits of the classified civil service are also lost.

Mrs. Susie Henderson of Atlanta, formerly employed at the army post in the South, told the

NAACP that her reclassification might amount to a loss of as much as \$500 a year.

As a result of a three-year fight against the reclassification at Kelly Field, Texas, under the leadership of the San Antonio NAACP branch, the Texas regional office of the Civil Service Commission ordered the employees returned to a classified status, but the Air Force and other defense establishments appealed to Washington. The Washington office of the Commission also ruled in favor of the employees.

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Charge Negroes' Pay Is Being Cut in South by Civil Service

Progressive Books in Washington Exhibit, But Publisher Is Absent

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.—For the first time in a dozen years, Alexander Trachtenberg failed to put in an appearance at the annual convention of the American Booksellers Association. But the International Publishers, of which he has been director for 28 years, was as usual represented by an exhibit of the

"Books On Trial" will be the theme of a meeting at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave., on June 12 under the auspices of The Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg. Figures in the world of publishing, authorship and education will be represented at the meeting. Purpose of the gathering is to dramatize the attack on Marxist classics arising out of the indictment of Trachtenberg, who is director of International Publishers.

Marxist-Leninist classics and more recent Marxist works which the firm publishes.

Publishers and booksellers who noticed the absence of Trachtenberg and stopped at International's booth to ask the reason got their answer promptly. James S. Allen, in charge of the International exhibit, gave each a copy of a little pamphlet entitled "Books On Trial" issued by the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg. It explained that the publisher of Marxist classics was on trial in New York, together with 15 others, on charges of violating the Smith Act.

Trachtenberg's "crime" was precisely that he had published the books of social criticism which even today were displayed in the booth at Washington's swank Shoreham Hotel, and which had been very much in evidence at previous conventions of ABA for at least a decade.

During the booksellers' convention, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was one of the featured luncheon speakers. "We must let the world know our tolerance for new ideas," Douglas told the ABA, "our respect for revolutionary tradition, our belief in human dignity. We must also let the world know that our most precious claim is the right to challenge authority. We must let the world know that we want every people to have that right."

That, said Douglas, is the role John Lilburne, Peter Zenger and Thomas Paine would play if they were alive today.

Ironically, that is the role Alexander Trachtenberg and International Publishers have been playing.

This was illustrated most realistically in the books which IP displayed in its attractive booth.

There was Marx's Capital, Vol. I, of course, and his "Theories of Surplus Value," the section of Vol. IV now published in English for the first time.

There was Lenin's Collected Works, and several volumes of Stalin, including the recent "Marxism and Linguistics." There were books by Foster, the Outline Political History of the Americas and American Trade Unionism.

There were the recent studies by younger American Marxists, including Allen's Atomic Imperialism, Perlo's American Imperialism, Haywood's Negro Liberation, and Aptheker's Essays on the History of the Negro People.

Earlier American champions of Freedom and progress were also represented — Lincoln, Jefferson, Paine, Whitman and Sam Adams.

LAST 4 DAYS

NEW ISRAEL
STANLEY HILL

climaxed of course by that monumental project of International, the publication of Foner's four-volume work, "The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass."

Even the mention of this partial list of titles suggests how intellectually barren one's life would have been without the books Trachtenberg has published. Yet for this service to the American people, Alexander Trachtenberg faces five years in a federal prison.

There was a lesson in the International exhibit at the ABA which, one hopes, the booksellers

did not miss. If Trachtenberg should be prevented by prison bars from attending the next annual convention of ABA, or the next after that, it is a safe bet that he would not be the only casualty of reaction's war against books.

Publishers and booksellers inclined normally to include volumes of even the mildest social protest in their fall lists would find themselves restricted to the orthodox, or else land in a cell adjoining Trachtenberg. For that is the logic of the Smith Act trial of books.

TWO FIGHTING PAMPHLETS BY WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

New Century Publishers has announced it is rushing to press with two new pamphlets by the national chairman of the Communist Party, William Z. Foster.

The first, in the form of a letter to the House Armed-Services Committee, is entitled Defeat the Anti-Labor Smith Bill. It is priced at 5 cents. This hard-hitting pamphlet opens by placing on record the Communist Party's "most emphatic condemnation" of the new Smith bill as "undoubtedly the most dangerous anti-labor measure ever submitted to either branch of Congress." It exposes the nature and aims of the Smith bill, the manner in which it would cripple the trade unions, rob labor of its right to strike, enable the trust-manipulated government to "seize" the unions for the benefit of the monopolies, tie labor to Wall Street's war plans, etc.

The other pamphlet, The Steel Workers and the Fight for Labor's Rights, price 10 cents, is based on

a series that appeared recently in the Daily Worker. It helps all workers to see their vital stake in the steel workers' struggle, and how the employer gang-up aimed at destroying the steel union would open a wedge toward the crushing of the entire trade union movement in this country. It discusses every central issue that confronts the nation in terms of its special meaning for labor—peace, wages and conditions, civil rights, elections, etc.

In releasing its announcement, Joseph Felsin, head of New Century, declared: "It is a source of added strength to the labor movement that, having completed two monumental works, Outline Political History of the Americas, and his forthcoming History of the Communist Party of the United States, 'Bill' Foster is able, despite his illness, to take up once again his contributions as one of the ablest pamphleteers this country has produced."

'FALL OF BERLIN' FILM SATURDAY AT STANLEY

"The Fall of Berlin," a Soviet film drama in color, will have its American premiere Saturday at the Stanley Theatre.

"The Fall of Berlin" represents a major effort of the Soviet film industry to record events of contemporary history.

Director Mikhail Chiauveli has chosen steel worker Ivanov and school teacher Natasha as the medium to tell the story of "The Fall of Berlin."

From the bursting bombs on the wheat fields of the peaceful Ukrainian countryside where Natasha and Ivanov lived, the canvas is broadened to include spectacular battles of World War II.

We are taken inside the Kremlin in Moscow and the Reichskanzlei in Berlin, then to Yalta at the famous conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

As the Soviet Army rapidly ad-

vances on German soil, we witness Hitler's last days in the besieged capital, his wedding to Eva Braun, their suicide pact, the flooding of Berlin's subway at Hitler's orders and the surrender of the Nazi General Staff.

As the flag of victory is raised over the Reichstag, Stalin flies to Berlin to greet the victors and on that day Ivanov, one of the victors, is finally reunited with Natasha, just freed from a Nazi slave camp.

Dmitri Shostakovich wrote the original musical score for the film which was produced by the Mosfilm Studios in Moscow.

"The Fall of Berlin" is being presented in the United States by Artkino Pictures with English titles.

Revue Friday to Hear Poems of Latin America

The first English translation of "So Many So Hungry," a poem by Solano Trindade, one of the foremost Negro poets of Brazil, will be read at the "Latin American Revue" this Friday.

Trindade's poem has attracted wide attention throughout the Americas for its moving verse and for its rhythm set to the tempo of a railroad train.

The revue will present the works of other poets of Chile, Brazil, Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as dances of Africa, Spain, Mexico, Venezuela, Caribbean and songs of Peru, Mexico, Haiti and the West Indies.

Elmer Bendiner, just returned from a two-month tour of Latin America, will report on his trip.

Tickets can be obtained at the Latin American Research Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 636. GR 3-8720.

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

Reviewing a Book on Campy

THE SUN NO LONGER SHINES hereabouts on Saturdays and Sundays, or this would probably have been about My Favorite American League Team, Cleveland vs. the Yanks at the Stadium. After writing this, will try to catch MFALT and the champs in the Monday afternoon solo to which the series was reduced. Meanwhile, a few comments on a new sports book which has hit the desk.

It is "Roy Campanella," by Dick Young. (A.S. Barnes, \$2.50.) It is one of a series of baseball biographies known as "The Most Valuable Player Series," a book-selling idea which began in 1949 with volumes on Jackie Robinson and Ted Williams, the MVPs of that year. Next came 1950's pair, Phil Rizzuto and Jim Konstanty, and now it's Campanella and Larry Berra (will deal with the latter book another time).

These popular, picture-laden volumes are written by sports writers who cover the team for which the MVP plays. Dick Young is the New York Daily News' Dodger reporter. He has seen every one of Campy's big league games since baseball's best catcher broke in at the beginning of July, 1948. For information on the players' life and career preceding the big leagues, the writer fills in with the help of the player himself. These books have the virtues of good sports writing technique—that is, they are fast paced and easily readable. They do not cut too deep beyond the obvious.

Fans will find many interesting facts about Campanella, the baseball player in this book. There is a little bit about his early life in North Philadelphia. At 14, the precocious Roy was not only the star catcher of his high school team but also the weekend star of a crack Negro team sponsored by a Philly Negro newspaper to promote the paper. The other players were in their late teens and some in their 20's.

NEWS OF THE North Philly "boy wonder" spread quickly and Roy was taken on by a professional Negro team, the Bacharach Giants. When he brought home \$35 for his first two games, there was considerable amazement in the Campanella household, where Roy was the youngest of four children. Before he was 15 Roy was sought out and signed by the Baltimore Elite Giants of the Negro National League. This was the big leagues, the final possible accomplishment for players with dark skin—no matter how talented or promising.

These facts are interesting in conjecturing what Campy might have put into the big league record book if it hadn't been for jim-crow. There was a lot of good baseball played in the Negro League. If the young Campy was good enough to step right in and catch regularly there before he was 15, it is certainly conservative to figure he would have been a big leaguer at 19 or 20. When he finally came to the Dodgers he was going on 28 and had taken a long and steady pounding behind the plate without big league living and travel conditions and winter rest. He had started that 1948 season with the St. Paul farm team where he was almost embarrassingly too good for Triple A ball. The first inning of the first big league game he caught he was immediately the best catcher in the big leagues. This has probably never been true of any other big leaguer making his debut—at any position!

Like all Negro players, Roy had to supplement his Negro League earnings. He was in great demand in Latin America. The pattern of his life was Negro League ball in the US every summer, winter ball in Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela or Cuba the rest of the year. It was baseball 50 of the 52 weeks, with a week's rest between seasons. Roy recalls things like catching four games in one day for the Baltimore team—a doubleheader Sunday afternoon in Cincinnati, a bus ride to Middletown, eating sandwiches en route, and two more games that same night. At his peak in these days, Campy figures he made \$3,000 for his all year activities.

Jackie Robinson was signed by Brooklyn in 1945 and the gates were partially open at last. Campy and young pitcher Don Newcombe were assigned to Nashua in the Class B Eastern League in '46. They still talk with awe about his catching and slugging in the New Hampshire carpet town where Campy was much too good for the company. Next season it was all the way to the top farm team at Montreal, Triple A, next to the majors. It is not mentioned in the book, but it was during Roy's one season in Montreal that Paul Richards, then manager of Detroit's Buffalo farm team, urged the Tiger organization to buy Campy, whom he had flatly called "the best catcher in baseball—right now." The late Walter Briggs, Sr., was not interested in Negro players. The pitifully last place lily-white Tigers of 1952 supply an interesting P.S. as does the same Paul Richards' alive, up and coming, democratic Chicago White Sox.

AN INTERESTING REVELATION that does come out of this book is the fact that Campy is rated good managerial timber. Walt Alston, his manager at Nashua, made him unofficial assistant manager in charge of tutoring young players, and when Alston was put out of a game he turned the actual managing over to Campy. (In this game Roy put in Newcombe as a pinch-hitter and Don won it with a three-run homer.)

There is not much in this book about the long and bitter fight to end organized baseball's shameful jimcrow discrimination. But no book about a Negro player can avoid the subject completely, so there are two references to this newspaper's role. At one point the author refers to "... the Daily Worker, communistic organ which pounded hard and unceasingly against the color line in organized baseball." Again, in referring to then Pittsburgh mogul Benswanger backing out of his tryout promise to Campy and others (Benswanger had been contacted and put on the spot by the Daily Worker), the book speaks of "the attempts made by the Daily Worker to procure a tryout for him" (Campanella). Of course the Daily Worker was not only the one daily newspaper to campaign actively against jimcrow but was also the only one to so much as mention that there even existed as fine a young ballplayer as Ray Campanella!

The book concludes with Campy winning the MVP award and supplies some fascinating and illuminating data on Roy the big league catcher. While author Young hits out against racist bigotry, he himself includes a sorry anecdote in which Campy supposedly uses the word "n---r" while kidding another Negro player. Young then reports that Roy, when asked about this yarn, denied having said any such thing, which makes its usage in the book all the more pointless and reprehensible. The "necessity" of throwing in this traditional white supremacist type of anecdote detracts considerably from what is otherwise, on the whole, a good baseball biography.

KKK Cross Burned at Home Of Negro Candidate in L. A.

By DON WHEELDIN and CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—A KKK-type cross was burned last week on the lawn of the home of Rayfield Lundy, 1816 E. 122d St., Negro candidate for the state assembly in the 55th A.D. The cross-burning climaxed a series of attempts to intimidate Lundy, Repub-

Meet Tonight On Rights for Tunisians

"The great event of these confused times is the rousing of the peoples of dependencies and colonies to a realization of their rights as human beings," said Prof. Lucius C. Porter, retired Dean of Yenching University and former visiting professor in Chinese philosophy at Harvard.

In a letter to Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, national secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the distinguished educator and missionary, who spent most of the 40 years between 1908 and 1940 in China, expressed his support for the Pythian Hall meeting tonight (Tuesday) on "Peace and Colonial Independence."

Speakers at the meeting, which will call for a UN hearing of the Tunisian question, include: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rev. John Paul Jones, Kumar Goshal, Rev. Edward McCowan and others.

Campbell Local In Camden OKs 10-15 Cent Hike

CAMDEN, N. J., June 2.—The Campbell Soup Co. plant here is expected to resume full operation tomorrow following acceptance of a new contract ending a strike which involved 5,000 workers since May 13.

Local 80, United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) ratified a pact calling for wage boosts of 10 to 15 cents an hour.

The two-year contract also provided for new employees to join the union within 90 days of their employment.

House Votes to Give Island to N. Y. City

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House unanimously approved and sent to the Senate today a bill to turn over Mill Rock Island, in the East River, to the city of New York. The island is to be used for park purposes.

What's On?

Coming
"IN DEFENSE OF BOOKS": Prominent figures in world of publishing, education and authorship join in meeting on behalf of Alexander Trachtenberg, Smith Act defendant. Thursday, June 12 at 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol. Adm. \$1 (tax incl.).

REPORT FROM VIENNA by Delegates just returned from the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th — 7:30 P. M.
PYTHIAN HALL, 135 WEST 70th STREET
Tickets 75 Cents

- AGNES C. DOE, Harlem Council on Education, presiding
 - NORMAN STUDDER, Director of Downtown Community School
 - CHARLES MAWBRA, Local United Packinghouse
 - DR. GENE WELTFISH, Columbia University
 - ALBERT KAHN, author
 - HALOIS MOOREHEAD, American Women for Peace
- Dramatic presentation by young people of
"Children's Bill of Rights"
written by Viola Brothers Shore • Directed by Elliot Sullivan

lican cross-filed Democrat in the June 3 primary elections.

The cross, about 10 by 8 feet and soaked in inflammable material, was set afire by a man described by an eyewitness as "short and stocky."

The vandal fled when the witness, Vernon Stewart, 1700 E. 122nd St., turned his car lights toward the Lundy home. Before he ran, however, he threw a rock, said by Mrs. Lundy to be "the size of a coconut," through the Lundy's living room window.

Attached to the rock was an envelope containing a note with the single word, "Lose."

Lundy was not home at the time of the attack. He had been a guest on KNXT Commentator Dan Lundenberg's TV program, discussing the issues upon which he is building his campaign. Chief among these is the fight for Negro representation.

POSTERS TORN DOWN

Mrs. Lundy was awakened by the barking of the family's three dogs. She called immediately for protection from the sheriff's office. Dist. Atty. S. Ernest Roll today said he had assigned Investigator Jack Livingston to probe the attack.

Lundy said he has been the victim of continued harassment during his campaign. That tactic has increased in the past month, he said.

"Many of my campaign posters have been torn down," he said. "Others have been defaced with the words, 'black S. O. B.' and I was forced to make a citizen's arrest of Willie Schramm (owner of Bill's Market, 1525 E. 103rd st.), who attempted to disgrace the campaign signs on my car."

Further, the youthful Negro attorney said, he had been threatened with bodily harm by one of the proprietors of the Cledhill auto parts store. Using violent and profane language, this man, Lundy said, ordered him to remove placards along 103rd St.

Lundy, member of the Watts Willowbrook school board, is the father of five children. All have been sent to the Pasadena home of Lundy's mother for safekeeping until after the primaries.

The attack brought an immediate response from the candidate's supporters and friends. Phone calls to his home and law office promised aid and support.

Lester Bailey, secretary of the Los Angeles Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People and recent victim of white supremacist threats in Cairo, Ill., pledged his support to Lundy.

Bailey was joined by Isaiah H. Spears, Pasadena Negro leader and longtime friend of the Lundys. Neighbors and friends gathered at the Lundy home to give whatever support and protection they can.

Steel Parley

(Continued from Page 4)

the fascist menace in all its concrete measures. There can be every confidence that in the course of such a struggle, the steelworkers as a whole, with the conscious help of the advanced and progressive forces, will find their way to the fight for peace, for independent political action and social progress.

URGENT PROBLEM

With the close of the convention, the returning delegates are faced with the immediate need to carry out the resolutions and spirit of the convention. This immediate need is created by the arrogant refusal of the steel trust to bargain collectively.

In closing the convention, Murray stated that the wage dispute "would not be settled by the Supreme Court; it will be settled by collective bargaining." In this, he was absolutely correct.

All that the Supreme Court will decide is whether the steel union is to be prevented from using the only effective weapon it has in collective bargaining—its united strength and militancy—by means of injunction-by-seizure, injunction-by-Taft-Hartley, or injunction by means of prolonged court delays.

Either way, the steel workers are threatened with the force of injunction in one or another form. Either way, the steel workers are being threatened with an effort to deprive them of their organized strength and united militant action, the main element labor has for collective bargaining.

The immediate issue shaping up before the steel workers is to smash the threatened injunction in whatever form it takes. This great task falls above all else on the shoulders of the rank-and-file. This was recognized at the convention by speakers from the floor.

"I won't be able to hold my members from hitting the bricks very much longer," declared delegate Mayerik, president of the union's largest local at the Gary Works, U. S. Steel.

READY TO ACT

The workers are "ready to shut the inland plant down and let it stay down until hell freezes over," said delegate Royster of Local 1010.

"If the companies don't agree to the WSB recommendation, let's go back to our 22-point program that we had originally," said delegate Kalby of Local 1331.

When the spirit and resolutions of the convention march on the picket lines to force collective bargaining to settle for no less than the WSB proposals, the first steps will have to be taken to bring the convention into life.

No progressive will be found shirking his duty, whether in the steel union or any other union, in bringing into existence the greatest possible demonstration of unity in action and labor solidarity in support of the just demands and militant struggle of the nation's steel workers.



Penna. CIO Bars Sponsorship Of FBI Stoolpigeon on Radio

YORK, Pa.—The York CIO Industrial Union Council has voted to advise its member unions not to sponsor the radio program, "I Was a Communist for the FBI." The show is based on fabrications of the notorious stoolpigeon, Matt Cvetic.

The local Council's action fol-

lowed a letter from the Pennsylvania CIO Council objecting to sponsorship of such a program on grounds that investigating agencies, such as the ones boosted through the program, have been used against organized labor, and may be so used again; and, also, that year-around sponsorship as planned would be too costly.

POSTPONE FRAMEUP TRIAL OF GREEK UNIONIST TO AUG.

The court-martial of Tony Ambatielos, Greek Seamen's leader and his nine fellow unionists in Athens, scheduled to begin on May 16, 1952 has been postponed until August 21.

This immediate victory was won by the defense on the ground that their attorneys had not been permitted to see the dossier on the case until two weeks before the scheduled trial and therefore, did not have sufficient time to prepare an adequate reply to the charges.

Ambatielos, was sentenced to death in 1948 by the anti-labor Greek Government for his refusal to sell out the membership of his

union by signing a government proposed contract that would reduce their conditions to the pre-war level, which was one of starvation.

The execution of these 10 labor leaders was prevented by world wide protest, including the direct intervention of the then United Nations President, Herbert Evatt.

They requested a retrial by civilian court under the new clemency measures. Instead, the government announced that they would be retried by the same kind of military court which previously sentenced them to death.

'52 Is Year Of Decision, Says N. J. AFL

ASBURY PARK.

TERMING 1952 a "year of decision" for labor, the 74th annual state convention of the American Federation of Labor voted an expanded program of political action.

"It will be the same old story of the rich getting richer and the poor poorer, unless we vote right," said.

Calling for the election of "progressive" Congressmen, state president Louis P. Marcian warned that "if my fears are true and we are heading for a business slump, then labor's fears of the Taft-Hartley law will become true."

MARCIANTE WARNED of a developing nationwide offensive against the labor movement, citing the employer-government attacks in the steel, telephone and telegraph strikes.

The State Legislature, Murphy said, "did not act favorably on a single measure of importance which we were able to support."

It was voted to establish a permanent Labor League for Political Education, but with a structure which drew sharp attack from the floor. All endorsements are to be made by top state leaders, and participation in municipal and county campaigns is prohibited.

Protesting this, Joseph Brudner, Newark Teachers union president, said, "It is sheer fallacy to insist you can turn a switch at the top and get political activity in the rank and file."

Paul Robeson to Sing In Newark June 13

The magnificent baritone voice of Paul Robeson, beloved leader of the people's struggles, will be heard soon in Newark. Robeson's cross-country tour, which drew 40,000 Canadians and Americans to the International Peace Arch last week, reaches Newark Friday evening June 13.

The Newark concert, sponsored by the Freedom Associates, will be held at Prince Hall Masonic Temple, 188 Belmont Ave., Newark.

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650,000 Steelworkers Strike After Supreme Court Voids Seizure

Daily Worker

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Congress Chiefs Move for New Anti-Labor Laws

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, June 2.—As steel workers downed their tools in the great steel plants across the country, members of the House and Senate moved today to prepare legislation which would outlaw the strike. Several made it clear in speeches on the floor or in comments to newspaper men that they expected President Truman to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act and clamp an 80-day injunction on the striking steel workers. But they stressed that they did not regard an 80-day postponement as sufficient and called for additional legislation.

Capitol Hill comment thus focused attention anew on the Smith bill, now before the House Armed Services Committee, which

would provide for the seizure of the striking unions and indefinitely prohibit continuation of the strike.

A member of the committee staff told the Daily Worker that, contrary to reports, the Smith bill has not been junked and is still before the committee. It could be reported out on short notice.

If it is reported it is believed it will include a ban on industry-wide bargaining and industry-wide strike, especially designed to make

concerted resistance to the giant steel trust and similar monopolies impossible.

The impression had grown here in the past week or two that labor-haters in Congress would mark time until after the elections or at least until after the nominating conventions. Expressions on Capitol Hill today in the wake of the Supreme Court decision and the United Steel workers strike call have, however, (Continued on Page 6)

By GEORGE MORRIS

The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday scrapped the President's seizure of the steel mills and within minutes after the news was flashed on the radio, 650,000 steel workers began a general walkout that brought the entire industry to a standstill.

Shortly after some locals and the Chicago, Indiana, and Youngstown area began the walkout, CIO President Philip Murray's order making the strike call official was issued.

Murray said the high court's ruling sustaining the lower court order issued by Federal Judge David Pine, leaves the steelworkers "no alternative other than to cease work." Murray said nothing of the constitutional issue decided by the Supreme Court. He simply noted it left the steel workers without a wage agreement.

At the same time, the steel union's head called upon the steel companies to enter into conferences with the union for the "perfection of a contract firmly based upon the recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board."

The WSB recommended a 12½ cents hourly raise effective to last January; 2½ cents more effective June 30 and 2½ cents next January, plus six paid holidays, time and a quarter for Sunday effective next year and some lesser fringe improvements.

The steel companies are sticking to their claim that unless they get a raise of \$12 a ton in the price of steel they will not settle, while price stabilizers said \$3 a ton would more than cover their extra cost.

Just as in the case of Pine

decision on April 29, the workers of big Gary, Ind., U. S. Steel mill jumped the gun with a picket line. But they were only some minutes ahead of numerous locals throughout Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Illinois, Alabama and other steel centers.

The bitterness among the workers that has been accumulating since the seven-month run-around, stalling, fact-finding and court-wrangling began, made it a foregone conclusion that nothing in the world could stop them once seizure is scrapped.

Under seizure, supposedly as "government employees," the steel workers were legally barred from striking. But the workers had earlier been under illusions that seizure also meant automatic application of the WSB's proposals. That didn't hold true in the three weeks of seizure before the Pine decision and was made doubly sure by a court decree later when the Supreme Court took the case.

Much of the bitterness of the workers, as reported from strike areas is also directed at their officials for allowing the many delays and not forcing a showdown before the issue was sucked into a court snarl.

"We lost more money with all the delays and slowdowns in the past month or so than we would have if we had stayed out from (Continued on Page 6)

THE ANSWER OF THE STEEL WORKERS

An Editorial

AFTER FOUR POSTPONEMENTS of strike deadlines and two back-to-work orders when strikes were under way, the steel workers are again on strike, just as they were supposed to be five months ago when their contract ran out.

Five months of "cool-off" under President Truman's Wage Stabilization Board fact-finding and seizure system only dragged out the dispute but did not bring it any closer to a settlement.

The U. S. Supreme Court's ruling invalidating the President's seizure of the steel industry, reemphasizes how futile it is for labor unions to tie their interests to the Administration in Washington or any other capitalist politicians. In this case, the hope of the workers to collect the modest recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board was tied to an attempt by the Truman administration to get unprecedented dictatorial police powers in peacetime.

The truth is, as this paper warned and as should now be apparent to all, that whether the President's seizure

powers were upheld or invalidated, the steel workers had no other prospect but to fight it out with their employers.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN and his appointed administrator, Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer, were not legally restricted on applying the WSB terms during their authority over the plants from April 8 to April 29. But they did not move to give the workers a single penny of the WSB award. President Truman has conveniently ducked an explanation of this to the workers whom he sought to impress as a friend during this important election year.

After nearly seven months of negotiations and five months of reliance on Truman "favors," the workers are bitterly aroused. They all see how the long overdue very modest improvements they have been waiting for were merely a football in the political game between the two old parties.

Their dissatisfaction exploded in less than an hour after news of the Supreme Court's ruling was flashed on the radio

with picket lines at many mills throughout the country. Shortly thereafter, Philip Murray took cognizance of this feeling and ordered a general strike of the 650,000 workers in basic steel.

Now the cry is renewed by the actionaries for application of the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction. If the President does move for a Taft-Hartley injunction, he will expose himself as even a worse enemy of the workers than the Taft-Hartleyites. The United Steelworkers of America has given nearly twice 80 days already and got nowhere. How long must a union bow and yield before it comes to a final test on its right to strike?

THE PLAIN FACT is that the steel corporations, as U. S. Steel's president Benjamin Fairless admitted from the start, were not interested in negotiating anything unless they were first able to extort a price hike that would enable them to heavily increase their superprofits. Instead of taking measures against these profit hogs who want to give the economy another big dose of

inflation, the reactionary schemers of both parties of capital are only trying to figure out legislation to break the strike.

Just as the steel corporations are spearheading the current anti-labor attack of big business, so the striking steelworkers are labor's front line forces now resisting this attack. This is a serious moment for the whole labor movement, and the forces allied with it—the Negro people, the farmers, and middle classes.

This is a moment that calls for unity behind the steel workers irrespective of AFL-CIO, left-right or other differences. Much more than the economic interests of the steel workers is at stake.

This is a fight that is bound to affect the interests of the whole working class and may have a profound influence upon the future of the trade unions. All people who hate reaction, and the powerful monopolist war profiteers that foster it, should get behind the steel workers. Their cause is the cause of all common people.

Midwest Steel Strikers Vow Fight to Win

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, June 2.—Within a few hours after the Supreme Court steel seizure decision, all 26 United Steelworkers locals in this area reported in to the union's district headquarters here that 78,000 workers were out on strike and every plant was "closing down tight."

In Gary, at the largest steel mill in the world, which is owned by U. S. Steel, local president John

Mayerick declared that "the feeling among the men is higher than ever."

"The steel companies have been saying that this is a push-button industry," he told the Daily Worker, "now suddenly they can't find the button."

"They've insulted us and abused us, told us we're getting too much money and that our wives are wearing mink coats. Now they'll learn how men can fight for some-

thing they really need.

"By God we're not going back without a real victory."

In East Chicago, the two big locals, Inland and Youngstown, closed the plants in record time.

"The men expected it," said Youngstown local President William Christy, "they knew the Supreme Court wasn't going to give them anything."

A spokesman for District Director Joe Germans told this paper

"the men were walking out of the mills five minutes after the news broke."

They said that 77,550 workers in the basic steel plants of this district are already on strike. Some 48,000 additional workers in steel fabricating plants here have "not yet been called out."

The district office said skeleton shutdown crews had remained temporarily in mills where they were requested, in order to provide a "safe and orderly shutdown." However, no additional supervisory employees were being allowed in once the picket lines were established.

In Gary, one local union leader said that "the supervisors must have had some kind of tip-off on (Continued on Page 6)

'16' Jury Shown A Large Map Of Manhattan

—See Page 3

French CP Accuses U.S. State Dep't

—See Page 3

PEACE PLEA WILL BE BROUGHT THURSDAY TO BUSIEST CENTERS IN MANHATTAN

—See Page 8—

DISTRIBUTIVE WORKERS GET 1,000 SIGNERS FOR PEACE

Distributive workers are proving every day that the feeling of the workers in the markets and throughout their union for peace is as strong as anywhere in the U. S. A.—in this election year.

Peace fighters who have been out in the market at lunch hour, or down at union headquarters anytime of the day or night, return with glowing reports of an enthusiastic and warm reception on the part of every single worker they encounter.

One peace fighter, grey-haired, gentle-mannered and soft-spoken, beams as she tells of having sold close to 80 Mother's Day postcards, addressed to President Truman, urging a swift conclusion to the bloody adventure in Korea.

This same peace fighter has been responsible for the collection of more than a 1,000 signatures to petitions calling for a Five Power Peace Pact.

When you ask her how she does it—she says simply—"I just carry a petition with me wherever I go . . . and I talk peace to everyone I meet . . . elevator men, unemployed workers at the hiring hall, people on the street, at my union meetings, at the corner cafeteria. When you talk about peace—people want to listen to you."

Another peace fighter who has had great success in getting signatures for the Five Power Peace Pact is most proud of the signature she obtained from a young

marine. He happened to pass by as she asked for signatures on the street, outside the union headquarters. "End the War?" he said. "Sure I'm for that. That's something we all want."

A steward, and a veteran of World War II—also in the front rank of peacefighters attributes his success in getting signatures to the fact that "Everybody knows Peace is just common sense." He told of a young student who stopped to listen to him talk about peace. "What we need," said the student as he added his signature to the rest, "are more people like you."

Yes, peace is the big issue among 65'ers this election year 1952—and the spirit of these peace

fighters has encouraged dozens and dozens of other 65'ers, spurred on by these splendid examples to carry the message to "Peace—Now" to many thousands throughout the union, as well as to the men and women in the street.

Everywhere—there is a longing for a return to a peaceful world, and everywhere workers demonstrate their eagerness to help bring this about. They want to see the United States sit down to discuss mutual problems in a peaceful atmosphere with the USSR, People's China, England and France.

In these sentiments 65'ers are joined by their trade union brothers and sisters, no matter what union—everywhere in America—as well as by working people throughout the world.

Fur, Leather Union Backs Amnesty Meet

The International Fur and Leather Workers Union is solidly behind the June 14 amnesty conference for the liberation of all the Smith Act prisoners, said president Ben Gold in a statement to Mrs. Peggy Dennis, a spokesman for the arrangements committee.

The conference will be held in the Gold Room of the St. Nicholas Arena on W. 66 St., near Broadway, on Saturday, June 14. It opens at 1 p.m.

The fur workers pledged their support to the movement for amnesty and repeal of the Smith Act at their recent international convention in Atlantic City. Irving Potash, manager of the fur workers Joint Council in New York City, is one of the thought control victims. He was sentenced to a five-year term in October, 1949, with Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and nine other working class leaders.

Many delegates will attend the conference from midwest cities as well as from the east, said Mrs. Dennis.

Amnesty committees are getting an excellent response from workers' organizations and other people's groups in Chicago, Detroit and Minneapolis and other cities.

A good delegation is expected from Cleveland, O.

Open Michigan Drive For 10,000 Backers Of Big 5 Peace Pact

DETROIT, June 2.—A sense of urgency permeated the discussions at the Michigan Peace Council's conference last month. Some 100 participants, Negro and white, from Detroit, Flint, St. Joseph, Ann Arbor, Lansing, tackled the job of crystalizing the majority

peace sentiment at a moment—as former State Senator Stanley Nowak put it—when the turning point between war and peace is ominously near.

Inseparable from this feeling of urgency was the delegates' realization that the fight for freedom must go hand in hand with the fight for peace.

"Why don't we understand Tunisia, Korea, China?" asked Rev. Willard Uphams, co-chairman of the American Peace Crusade, who acted as guide and mentor of the conference sessions.

"Basically because we haven't

conquered racism in our own midst," he answered. "How are we morally equipped to understand revolutions of the oppressed? . . . The problem of peace is the problem of racism."

The greatest unanimity was displayed by the participants—church people, union people, men, women, teen agers—upon a program of action for peace and freedom.

They undertook enthusiastically to step up the campaign for signatures on petitions for a peace pact among the five major powers

—to add 10,000 more Michigan names by July 4 to the 600,000-000 collected around the world.

They agreed to petition the United States government to stop the dangerous rearming of Nazis in the western European army and instead to join with Britain, France and the Soviet Union for a pact with a unified, democratic, peaceful Germany.

They expressed their solidarity with the African people's resistance to "Mazanazism," and urged cessation of U.S. aid to the racist government of South Africa.

They demanded an immediate cease-fire in Korea, complete repatriation of all prisoners of war and the immediate ratification of the Geneva Protocol barring germ warfare.

They condemned those repressive laws which aim at hamstringing the fight for peace and freedom, calling for repeal of the Smith Act (passage of Sabbath resolution HR 7493), the Trucks thought control bill, Taft-Hartley and McCarran Acts and defeat of the new anti-labor Smith Bill.

They exposed the huge corporate war profits and the lowered living standards of the working people which accompany the war economy, and insisted that the 85 percent of taxes now devoted to war should instead go toward peaceful, constructive projects.

They pointed to world trade and peace as the best answer to those who fear that a depression is the only alternative to war, hot or cold.

Judge Rules T-H Supersedes State Courts

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—In a precedent-setting ruling, a Federal judge decided today that state courts cannot slap injunctions against unions or employers covered by the Taft-Hartley Law.

The ruling nullified decisions made by California courts in disputes between unions and employers in interstate commerce.

Judge Harry C. Westover granted an injunction sought by the National Labor Relations Board against the Danish Maid Bakery and the Bakery Drivers Union, Local 276 (AFL). He also approved the board's request for a limited injunction against a secondary boycott by the union, through picketing of stores selling company products.

The company previously won a state court injunction restraining union pickets from trying to organize bakery drivers.

Westover's decision, and another forbidding enforcement of the state injunction, leaves the union free to direct picketing to the consuming public. He held that the Federal law applied because an interstate company was in a labor dispute, and that state legislation could not take precedence.

MRS. HALLINAN VOICES HOPE MAJORITY CAN WIN PEACE

DETROIT.—Mrs. Vivian Hallinan was honored by 200 Detroiters last week at a meeting sponsored by the Wayne County Committee of the Progressive Party.

Mother of six and battler for peace and the people's rights, Mrs. Hallinan is stumping the country as substitute for her husband, Vincent Hallinan who must sit out the opening months of his presidential campaign while he serves a jail term imposed for his courageous defense of West Coast labor leader Harry Bridges.

"We are no minority on what we want—peace, full employment, Negro liberation," Mrs. Hallinan asserted. She voiced confidence that the people could rid America of "taxation without representation," and substitute representatives of the people for today's

rulers who represent the big money interests.

Mrs. Hallinan was introduced by a young Negro woman, Velma Manier, and Erma Henderson presented a campaigner in the successful drive to place the Progressive Party on the Michigan ballot. Rev. Charles A. Hill stressed the importance of backing Negro candidates for office; Jerome Shore paid special tribute to Negro campaigners in the ballot drive and Sidney Rosen noted that the drive had been dedicated to Michigan's great Negro labor lawyer, George Crockett.

Next job to be tackled by the Progressive Party, speakers said, is to see to it that working class and Negro voters are registered and able to vote for peace in '52.

THE BIG HOUSING SWINDLE (7) 'SLUM CLEARANCE' GHETTOS MORE DENSELY

By MICHAEL SINGER

(Seventh in a Series)

Slum clearance has been perverted to "Negro clearance." This is how Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, characterized Title I of the U. S. Housing Act of 1949, in a hard-hitting speech recently at the National Conference on housing bias in New York City. Dr. Weaver bluntly placed the blame on white supremacist realtors and federal officials.

The new crisis, representing gross disregard of Civil Rights, is largely the result of governmental action," he declared.

Dr. Weaver pointed out that areas with predominantly non-white families are "frequently chosen" for the first Title I projects with its dislocation of thousands of Negro tenants.

He asked: "Why do we limit Title I activity to slum sites when, under the Housing Act of 1949, certain types of vacant sites are equally eligible?" Aside from the fact that Title I is not merely "limited to slum sites," as the Manhattanville and Manhattanville town projects distinctly show (there is not one cold water flat in Manhattanville), the answer is in the white supremacist housing policy which REFUSES to build on vacant land where Negroes may conceivably have access to low-rent projects.

In the current housing picture the smallest proportion of families displaced by high-rent developments are white who have 98

percent availability for new housing and are given virtual sole tenancy in the so-called "second hand" housing market.

99% FOR WHITES

Between 1935 and 1950 about 9,000,000 new dwelling units were built, according to federal statistics, though this is a highly inflated figure and includes private, FHA, Title I and low-cost homes. Of these 9,000,000, hardly 1 percent, or 100,000 units were provided for non-white families.

The Federal Housing Act insurance and loan program for small-home owners provided no more than 50,000 of the 2,761,000 FHA unit benefits from 1935 to 1950 and these were segregated on the outskirts of the towns. The vast majority "of this alarmingly small total," Dr. Weaver said, "was in completely segregated areas or communities."

Dr. Weaver traced the jimcrow pattern of federal policy as applied to the few Negroes in the position of appealing for FHA small home grants. The Negro homeowner, he declared, usually pays a 50 to 60 percent mortgage on his property while the white homeowner "enjoys a low rate of interest."

"At the same time that the Negro homeowner is paying through the nose," the Negro housing leader pointed out, "the Negro community as a whole is losing its foothold on desirable sites, destined for slum clearance."

"The desirability of areas now

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged last week that civil service reclassification of southern janitors and charwomen, most of whom are Negroes, will cause them to lose thousands of dollars in pay in more than 50 areas in the South.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau, appeared before the Civil Service Board of Appeals on behalf of Negro employees at Kelly Field,

San Antonio, Texas, who were transferred from classified civil service ratings to ungraded area ratings. Under the area ratings, classified janitors and charwomen become laborers and their pay is then based on what local non-government laborers are paid—a loss in pay ranging from 16 to 30 cents an hour. Other benefits of the classified civil service are also lost.

Mrs. Susie Henderson of Atlanta, formerly employed at an army post in the South, told the

NAACP that her reclassification might amount to a loss of as much as \$500 a year.

As a result of a three-year fight against the reclassification at Kelly Field, Texas, under the leadership of the San Antonio NAACP branch, the Texas regional office of the Civil Service Commission ordered the employees returned to a classified status, but the Air Force and other defense establishments appealed to Washington. The Washington office of the Commission also ruled in favor of the employees.

Charge Negroes' Pay Is Being Cut in South by Civil Service

JURY IN TRIAL OF '76' IS SHOWN MAP OF MANHATTAN

By HARRY RAYMOND

A giant map of Manhattan, measuring six feet in height, allegedly to show how the Communist Party was reorganized in 1947 to carry on its political work, was displayed by the prosecution to the jury in the Foley Square thought-control trial yesterday. Though the map showed nothing but lawful operations, the prosecution announced it was "evidence of a communist conspiracy."

David L. Marks carted the big map into the courtroom with considerable fanfare and set it up on an easel.

The professional anti-labor informer John Lautner, government witness who has been on the stand for seven days, testified he had prepared the map a month ago, dividing it into six sections. He claimed it was similar to a map allegedly prepared by a New York County Communist Party commission, headed by James Tormey, to designate a regional reorganization of the party.

IN PUBLIC VIEW

There was nothing conspiratorial about the map. The original map, the witness admitted, stood in full view of the public at the entrance of the Manhattan Communist Party headquarters.

Defense Attorney John T. McTernan objected to introduction of the map, stating it had been connected in no way with the defendants.

Marks argued that Tormey, whom Lautner identified as the husband of defendant Betty Cannett, was a "co-conspirator."

McTernan asked if the prosecution claimed Tormey's marital relation with the defendant made Tormey a co-conspirator.

"Mark dodged the question. He argued that the indictment charged that the defendants organized clubs and sections of the Communist Party for the purpose of car-

Dr. Weinberg To Be Tried On Oct. 13

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, the physicist who was smeared by the House Un-American Activities Committee today to charges of perjury resulting from Un-American hearing.

Weinberg, a former University of Minnesota professor, was placed under \$5,000 bond by Federal Judge James R. Kirkland. His trial date tentatively was set for Oct. 13.

He was indicted May 23 by a federal grand jury on three counts of perjury for denying Communist connections in testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Penalty of 30 years in prison if convicted on all counts.

The professor was acquitted of contempt of the House Un-American Activities Committee charges May 17, 1951.

rying out the alleged "conspiracy" to teach and advocate "violent overthrow" of the government. He added that the map would demonstrate the manner of the alleged organization.

NOT ILLEGAL

Defense attorney Frank Serri asserted that presentation of the map had the effect of "distorting

Coast Defendants Here for Conference

William Schneiderman and Dorothy Healey, defendants in the Los Angeles Smith Act trial, flew by plane to New York Saturday morning to confer with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on matters of evidence in their trial. They had received permission from the California trial judge to make the trip. They returned to Los Angeles by plane Sunday night.

the case." He pointed out that there was nothing illegal in reorganizing a political party on a geographical scale.

"I will receive it on the basis of the prosecution's statement that the Communist Party was a vehicle for the conspiracy, subject to connection," said Judge Edward J. Dimock.

Lautner then named several persons who he alleged worked on

(Continued on Page 6)

TESTIMONY ON NEGRO COMMUNITY BARRED AT MURDER TRIAL OF EX-COP

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 2.

—Judge James W. Liddle, presiding over the first-degree murder trial of Stanley LaBensky, ex-cop killer of two Yonkers Negroes, today barred the introduction of testimony concerning the growth of the Negro community near the scene of the crime. The prosecution argued that the killer, as a result of the change in the community, did not like seeing Negroes served in the Yale Tavern and went out into the street and shot to death James and Wyatt Blackhall on March 19.

Assistant DA John Marbach was attempting to establish this fact from the testimony of Teafail Prusiewicz, a grocer for 48 years at 40 Jefferson St., the center of the community near the killing. Shortly after Marbach asked: "Has the number of Negro families increased in the last five years?" And Prusiewicz answered "Yes," the ex-cop's attorney, Paul Bleakley, objected.

Judge Liddle ordered the jury out of the courtroom to hear both

counsel's argument. Marbach contended that it was necessary to show the fact of the change in the community since he would later introduce testimony that LaBensky, who formerly lived in the neighborhood, had been complaining over its change.

Marbach also mentioned a new

public housing development also under construction in that community.

"In view of the legislative trend that is permitting Negroes the right to housing," Judge Liddle ruled, "I cannot in good conscience permit the line of questioning that

(Continued on Page 6)

Former Foreign Affairs Chief of Australia Hits Germ War

CANBERRA, Australia, May 2.

—Dr. John W. Burton, Australian Secretary for External Affairs (Foreign Affairs) in the recent Labor government, cabled home a report from Peking yesterday that he has seen documentary evidence of the U. S. government's use of germ warfare in Korea. The message by the prominent Australian, sent to members of the press gallery covering Parliament here, declared that Burton had seen "telling documents" concerning the germ warfare charges.

Burton, who has also served Australia as its High Commissioner

to Ceylon, also charged that Australian newspapers and officials have not been told the truth about what is happening at the stale-mated Panmunjom truce talks in Korea.

"What now is leaking out through the American press," he declared, "concerns statements made by the Chinese weeks ago."

Richard Casey, Tory politician who now holds Burton's old post in the Foreign Ministry, bitterly complained about the latter's "lack of judgment" in reporting on the germ warfare evidence he said he'd seen.

(Continued on Page 6)

State Dept. Now Admits Rhee Is a Liar

By JOHN PITTMAN

The regime on whose word President Truman has sent the sons of a million United States families to Korea and has spent \$15,000,000,000 (billions) of taxpayers' funds has now been called a liar by the State Department. This regime is the so-called Republic of South Korea, headed by Syngman Rhee, 77-year-old crony of Gen. MacArthur and Chiang Kai-shek.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Pusan on May 31, "U. S. diplomatic sources here have called the government's Red charges 'eyewash'."

The so-called "Red charges" in questions were claims by Syngman Rhee spokesmen that—according to the same AP dispatch—"Communist elements were trying to overthrow the regime and form a coalition government with Red Korea."

(Significantly, the same kind of

"Red charges" are being made at this very moment in France by the Pinay regime, in Japan by the Yoshida regime, in the Philippines by the Quirino mob, in West Germany by Adenauer and the Nazi generals, in South Africa by the Malanazis, and even in the U. S. by Smith Act prosecutors in Los Angeles and New York!)

Syngman Rhee's "home minister," that is, police superintendent Lee Bum Suk, made the "Red charges" last Friday in trying to alibi Rhee's defiance of a 96 to 3 vote by the National Assembly ordering him to end it. Under the pretext of the "Communist conspiracy" and with the powers he enjoys through martial law, Rhee's police have jailed 22 persons, 11 of them Assemblymen. About 40 other Assemblymen have avoided arrest and prison only by making themselves unavailable.

Rhee yesterday ordered the ar-

rest of Koh Chai, an editor of the Oriental Daily on charges that he was responsible for an editorial criticizing the government.

The Rhee regime has also defied the various UN and U.S. organizations which have been trying to get it at least to put up an appearance of being democratic. On Sunday, Rhee spokesmen accused their allies of "interfering with the internal affairs" of the South Korean regime, and threatened to oust from South Korea the U.S. Information Service, the Pusan branch of the Voice of America, and the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

United States diplomatic sources in Pusan, according to the AP dispatch, "expressed the opinion that President Rhee was attempting to jail his political opponents so that he could handpick a President next month."

This disposition of the Rhee regime to jail his opponents, even to kill them as tens of thousands were being killed by his police prior to the outbreak of the war, was well known to President Truman and the State Department. Yet Truman felt Rhee's word about a "North Korean aggression" on the morning of June 25, 1950, to be all he needed to send American boys into action 7,000 miles from home.

According to the State Department's White Paper, the "first official report" on the outbreak of hostilities in Korea came from Ambassador John Muccio, who was stationed in Seoul. Where did Ambassador Muccio get his information? His cable is explicit on this point:

"According to Korean Army reports which are partly confirmed by Korean Military Advisory

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State Dept. Ordered Raids on French CP, L'Humanite Charges

PARIS, June 2.—L'Humanite came out on the streets today with a front page editorial charging that the arrest of Jacques Duclos, Communist Party secretary, and the raids on CP offices were ordered by the U. S. State Department. The editorial, signed by

13,000 Carpet Workers Strike

Thirteen thousand carpet workers, members of the CIO Textile Workers Union of America began a strike for a raise of 25 cents an hour yesterday after negotiations for a new pact broke down.

The shutdowns are at Amsterdam, N. Y., where Bigelow-Sanford and Mohawk mills employ 8,000 workers; Yonkers, N. Y., where 4,500 more Alexander Smith workers are out and at Ruxbury Carpet, Boston, where some 500 are out.

The workers of M. Karagheusian in Roselle Park, N. J., were due to decide on joining the walk-out late yesterday. The Karagheusian plant at Freehold, N. J. and

of the Bigelow-Sanford plant in Thompsonville, Conn., have been kept at work by George Baldanzi, former officer of the TWUA, who led the latter two locals into the AFL's United Textile Workers in the recent secession movement.

The carpet companies have offered the workers five cents an hour (seven cents by Mohawk) and demanded in return a series of concessions that would wipe out some long standing gains.

The union points out that even on the basis of the Wage Stabilization Board's wage formula the workers are entitled to a raise of 17 cents an hour. Their last raise, 10 cents an hour, was won in September, 1950.

Auguste Le Coeur, member of the CP Secretariat, declared that the arrests and raids were plotted to coincide with the arrival of Gen. Matthew Ridgway, and called on the workingclass and the Party to meet the plot with resolution and firmness.

Party members were urged to strengthen their ties with the masses.

A sitdown strike in all metal plants of the Paris region was called last night for Wednesday by the General Federation of La-

Why Paris Police Chief Visited U.S.

—See Page 4

bor to protest Duclos' arrest and the widening raids on French democratic organizations. This decision, taken at a meeting of the CGT's national council, will be joined by the Greater Paris Industrial Union Council.

A NEW PERIOD

The seriousness of the crisis here cannot be minimized, the warmaking forces, inspired from Washington, have opened an attempt to "clear their rear" to facilitate the building of a Nazi army in Germany.

Worldwide protests from almost every Communist Party, trade union and peace movement testify to the gravity with which French events are viewed.

In all Europe, mass protests are taking place.

Duclos, whose health has long been perilous, is now at the Sante prison in Paris, along with Andre Stil, editor of L'Humanite, who had previously been arrested.

Duclos' wife, Gilberte, visited him in the prison.

VICHY POLICY

While the capitalist press is questioning whether the Government may not be going a bit too far, especially if it plans further arrests of Communist leaders, the fact is that the Vichymen here are contemptuous of French liberties precisely as they were 12 years ago. They affirm completely their identity of interest with Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn, this time fully backed by American policy.

Today's editorial in L'Humanite stated:

"Every night every Communist must say to himself, 'I will do done today for the liberation of Jacques?' and every morning he must say to himself, 'I will do more today than yesterday to free Jacques.'"

POINT OF ORDER

Uniform

By ALAN MAX

Removal of his uniform doesn't make Eisenhower a civilian any more than putting one on makes a railroad president a colonel.



Press Roundup

THE TIMES reviles the French Communist as a "Fifth Column . . . who placed their ideas and their devotion above their country." But, along with this slander, the Times cautions American Big Business not to write off the Communists of France because "These are tough, able men," behind whom "is the peculiar and characteristic French revolutionary spirit." Why this acknowledgement? Because the Times knows that it was the Communists who rallied the people of France against the Nazi invaders and against the real French Fifth Column—the men of Vichy who are now seeking to suppress the Communist. And if the party of Duclos could strike telling blows against the Hilerites, how can it be crushed by the scum now paid off in dollars instead of Reichmarks. . . . A well-buried little dispatch from Korea quotes the puppet Rhee regime as accusing the U.S. of "interfering" in its "internal affairs." What a tragic hoax on the martyred Korean people and on the families of America's GIs. It was to save Rhee's fascist regime (as well as to heat up the cold war) that Truman intervened in the Korean civil conflict. And here is Rhee himself, millions of casualties later, himself crying "interference."

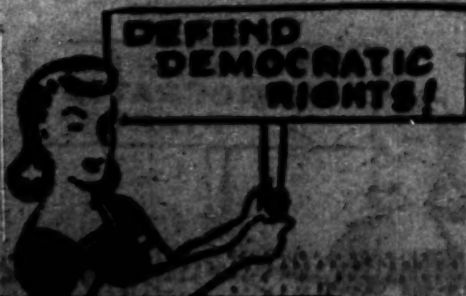
THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Water Lippmann strives valiantly for a plausible explanation for Eisenhower's silence on a host of issues which are involved in the Presidential elections. "It is not a disadvantage to the country or to the Republican party that there is a man in sight and available for President," he writes, "who is not committed by, is not snarled up with, all the issues that are dividing our people." Are we being sold a Peron from Abilene, a "leader" who is above the battle and therefore above the people?

THE NEW's Hedda Hopper flashed the word that "Ginger Rogers is taking off for her Oregon ranch with a big decision to make. Her favorite tree . . . is dying . . . so Ginger's got to decide whether to cut it down or leave it."

THE POST's main headline: "Husband Strangles Wife," followed by "Mom Beaten to Death . . .," "Eek Sex Maniac . . ." and "Kills His Wife, Sleeps With Body All Night." The Post is so busy publicizing its favorite "American way of life," it's a real sacrifice when it yields some space for some plain, old-fashioned redbaiting.

THE JOURNAL - AMERICAN front-pages the second in a cooked-up series of articles. "Reds Rush Poisons for War," the headline says on a story obviously intended to drown out the world-wide reverberations of the germ warfare charges against Ridgway. "Substance Could Kill All Humans," the Hearstings say of the Russians' alleged weapon. Funny that the "Russians" would name anything "Substance X" when they have no "X" in their alphabet.

-R.F.



As We See It

by Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.

There is substantial cause for alarm for Americans in the frame-up and jailing of French Communist leader Jaques Duclos by the Paris police. This is clearly not merely an impromptu arrest made in the heat of a demonstration, but a calculated provocation by the Pinay government as a step in a plan to drive the French Communist Party underground, and crush the central resistance to the war program. That is the significance of the minister of interior's announcement that Duclos will be prosecuted on the formal charge of making "an attempt against the internal security of the state."

Americans should be alarmed because there is considerable evidence that the French government acted at the direction of the U. S. State Department. And this can have only one sinister meaning—that any American move to destroy French democracy is directly related to American plans to speed up the tempo of war preparations, thus heightening the danger of the outbreak of world war.

PERHAPS THE MOST SENSATIONAL evidence of U. S. inspiration for the Duclos frame-up lies in the secret mission to this country undertaken last month by Jean Baylot, prefect (chief) of police of Paris.

The news of Baylot's visit was a carefully guarded secret. Baylot arrived in Washington May 7. He held no press conferences. There were no receptions for him at the French embassy, and his presence here was admitted by the U. S. State Department only after it was obvious that a denial could be refuted.

Finally the State Department, while refusing to divulge his itinerary, explained that Baylot was studying "American police methods" and "labor-management relations." It is known that

Why the Paris Police Chief Visited Washington

he did confer with the FBI, the Justice Department, and with George P. Monaghan, New York police commissioner. It has also been revealed that he talked with an official of the CIO here. This last visit is hard to understand unless Balot was seeking assurance that the U. S. labor movement would not protest against drastic police measures planned against the French trade unions.

BAYLOT, a member of the French Socialist Party, has been described as "one of the most brutal police officials in recent history." Under his command, Paris police have repeatedly intervened in strikes and peaceful demonstrations. Baylot initiated the use of police dogs, trained to attack on command, as a means of controlling crowds.

It is perhaps not a coincidence that Baylot's trip followed by less than a month the visit of another prominent French politician, Paul Reynaud, the premier who in 1940 handed Paris to the Nazis. Reynaud, not now a member of the government, insisted to newsmen that his trip was merely private and that he was here to "renew his contacts." He conferred with government figures in Washington, but by far most of his time was apparently devoted to discussions with financial leaders in Wall Street.

THIS HAS particular significance because Reynaud is the most likely person to be chosen by French financiers as an intermediary for DeGaulle. It was Reynaud who a year ago declared that it was "inconceivable" to him that a government should not include the DeGaulle party, the R. P. F.

It is speculation on my part, I confess, to suggest that Rey-

naud's mission was to convince U. S. capitalists that they could do business with DeGaulle far more satisfactorily than with the coalition of Radicals, Social Democrats and MRP's now dominating the political picture in Paris. But it is a guess which makes plenty of sense in the present situation in France.

For despite the glowing claims made for the French economic picture by the Marshall Planners, it is well known here that unemployment, high prices, high taxes, and low wages dominate the scene. Opposition to U. S. war plans, including the Acheson - Dulles project for a rearmament Western Germany, is widespread among the French people. Both in Washington and in Paris there are financial and political moguls who contend that only a "strong man" like the fascist DeGaulle can insure "order" in France.

An attempt by DeGaulle to seize power, however, would be met by the united resistance of a majority of the French people, with the trade unions and the French Communist Party in the vanguard. Obviously, if this is what American and French monopoly capitalists have in mind, then the attack on the Communist Party represented by Baylot's frameup of Duclos is not hard to understand.

The plans of Acheson and Dulles have failed before and it is quite possible, even probable, that they will fail this time, too. But the extremity of these plans is a measure of the desperation of the warmongers who dominate U. S. foreign policy. That is why there is cause for alarm, and, more important, fresh reason why the struggle for peace must be prosecuted with increased vigor by the progressive forces of the American people.

Rank - File Finds Basis for Struggle in Steel Parley

By JAMES JOHNSON
(Conclusion)

The far-reaching, beneficent, healthy effects of the wage struggle upon the steelworkers' convention were not yet powerful enough to rid this union of many major millstones which still drag it back.

The union leadership and official policies are still tied to support of the ruinous, unpatriotic foreign policy which is alienating our country among its world neighbors. It is still bound to the apron strings of the Democratic Party under the illusion that it has a "friend in the White House," and it has not yet come to the need to strike out on a course of true independent political action. Murray's support of seizure and illusions in Truman have already cost the steel workers more than four months.

The Murray machine, while astute enough to know the value of lifting the curtain a bit to let the militant temper of the rank-and-file express itself at this convention, nonetheless took further measures in an effort to prevent the rank-and-file from gaining lasting control of the union and its affairs.

It pushed through a constitutional change requiring nomination for international office to come from 40 locals instead of 15, and nomination for district director to

come from five locals instead of it to the real dangers and the real problems before the steelworkers.

It praised the eligibility requirement for running for any office from attendance at half the meetings in a 12-month period to attendance at half the meetings in a 24-month period.

And it forced through the highly unpopular dues and initiation increase.

MUCH TO BE DONE

These, and other actions at the convention, serve to remind steelworkers that a completely new day has far from arrived in the steel union; that much remains to be done before the rank-and-file comes into its own in this mighty union of steel workers.

Nonetheless, the spirit of 1937 was abroad in the city of the Liberty Bell when the steel union convention was in session.

The fact is that under the hammer blows of the economic effect of the drive to war and the growing fascist danger, the steel union put the major emphasis where it belonged—on the wage fight against the corporations, and on the fight against the fascist danger. It did not allow the support of its leaders to a ruinous foreign policy to blind

it to the real dangers and the real problems before the steelworkers.

Progressive and militant steelworkers will find in the Sixth Constitutional Convention of the USA-CIO ample basis for healthy, constructive, united front activity to strengthen their union, the fight against fascism, to advance the unity of white and Negro workers and the liberating cause of the Negro people as a whole, as well as for social progress for all the ordinary folk of our land.

Within the resolution on "National Economic Policy," steelworkers will find the nucleus, or rather, beginnings, for advancing an economic program for peace and jobs, and the means for bringing the fight for peace to steelworkers in terms of the most vital self-interests of the working class.

The 1952 steelworkers' convention can mark a turn, despite all its limitations, of far-reaching consequences for the whole labor movement, provided the progressive forces succeed in rallying the rank-and-file to carry forward in life the dominant note of the convention—continued militant struggle against the corporations for a decent living, a new and expanded, united fight of all labor against

(Continued on Page 8)

Slum Clearance

(Continued from Page 2)

occupied by Negroes can be gleaned from the fact they are to be redeveloped for middle and high-income occupancy. This threat—already realized in one or two instances—(five to be exact in New York City—M. S.) of Negroes' being displaced from well situated sites to make way for white housing has come to be called Negro clearance.

"Such action not only involves involuntary displacement, but it accelerates, with Federal assistance, the growth of residential segregation in American cities. It also introduces residential segregation in areas where it previously didn't exist." (Emphasis—M. S.)

Manhattanville and Manhattan-town are perfect examples of Dr. Weaver's denunciation.

The Robert Moses-Rockefeller-Chase National Bank "slum clearance" conspiracy in Manhattanville and Manhattan-town, has been extended into Harlem itself, where two choice (land grab) sites have been acquired for \$20 and \$29.50 a room per month projects. In the first two areas, the Negroes are being forcibly separated from their white neighbors and forced into rent-gouge, rat-haven, segregated Harlem.

In the latter two projects, North Harlem and Harlem, the Negro families now living there, will be squeezed even deeper into the bulging ghetto walls of Harlem or into the streets.

CORLEARS HOOK

But the warning by Dr. Weaver of Title I's white supremacist crush-them and disperse-them pattern is revealed in still another housing development—Corlears Hook. This project ("new moderate-rental fire-proof apartments in a park-like development will replace the old now on the site—Robert Moses) will provide 1,600 "cooperative" apartments at an average rental of \$17 per room after a down payment of about \$350 per room.

Bounded by Franklin D. Roosevelt Drive, Cherry, Jackson, Lewis, Grand and Delancey Streets, and the Williamsburgh Bridge, the 19-acre, 20-story, \$17 per room "cooperative" is being sponsored by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union which is contributing a \$7,500,000 mortgage on the project. Under Title I the national and city governments are "cooperating" with the union to acquire the land for about \$20,000,000.

The East River Housing Corp., headed by Abram E. Kazin, president of the Amalgamated Housing Corp. and vice-president of the Hillman Housing Corp. . . . will construct the ILGWU-sponsored project.

Corlears Hook is being subsidized and built under the laws governing anti-discrimination policies. One may expect the typical Social-Democratic use of "token" platitudes to Negro rights by permitting a handful of Negro families in the 1,600-unit project while maintaining overwhelmingly the restrictive covenants in use at Stuyvesant Town. Even if the Negro unionists in the ILGWU could pay the rent and down payment, the Title I jimcrow bars have already been made evident. Tomorrow's article will discuss this phase in detail.

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Ike, the Nazis' Friend — By Arthur Dlugoff

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TAFT ECHOES DULLES, TOO

THE RECENT SPEECH by John Foster Dulles in Pittsburgh is already having results.

In that speech, Dulles sought to work out a foreign policy platform which would be wide enough for both war factions of the Republican Party to crawl under.

In a national hook-up on Sunday night, Taft quoted at length from Dulles and said he was in substantial agreement with Dulles' Pittsburgh speech.

Taft continues to attack the Truman-Acheson-Eisenhower policy and attempts to exploit the tremendous peace sentiment among the voters. But between the lines—and especially in his acceptance of the Dulles thesis—Taft reveals that far from being a peace candidate, he is a war candidate just like Eisenhower and just like any Democratic aspirant who supports the Truman foreign policy.

The Dulles thesis is that the Truman policy of "containing" the Soviet Union is a failure, that it is militarily and economically impossible to establish an armed cordon around the Soviet Union, China, etc., in order to stop the mythical "Soviet aggression."

Instead, Dulles proposes a policy of "preventive" war—by issuing a warning that if "aggression" occurs anywhere, immediate war would be launched against the Soviet Union and China.

It was Dulles who helped cook up the lie that the North Koreans had "invaded" South Korea. Dulles and Truman have helped spread the lie that the national liberation movement in Indo-China is "Communist aggression." Under the Dulles policy it is clear, Washington could launch a world war any time it desired to, under the claim that an "aggression" had occurred somewhere in the world.

Taft pretends that all this can be accomplished without the war taxes that are impoverishing the country.

It is all to be accomplished by building up a huge air force which, according to the "peace-loving" Taft, will be able to drop atom bombs all over the Soviet Union.

As against Gen. Eisenhower, Taft has his own general MacArthur—who he says should be recalled to service.

Taft's speech unwittingly helps make clear that whatever foreign policy difference may exist among American war-profiteers, between the Democratic and Republican Party and within the GOP itself, is not the difference between war and peace. The difference is over how best to repair the defeat which the Truman-Eisenhower war policy has suffered at the hands of the peace force of the world, how best to prepare for war, how best to wage war.

The entire crew—Eisenhower, Taft, Truman, Dulles, MacArthur—all have a war policy. But the people can not let this deter them from insisting that the Presidential candidates of all parties adopt a policy of peaceful settlement with the Soviet Union. Nor can the people let the war-hungry leadership that will dominate the conventions of the Democratic and Republican parties keep them from fighting for adoption of peace planks.

The Progressive Party convention, we know, will represent the desires of the American people for peace. And we know that in the struggle for peace candidates for Congress, the people can push the drive for peace.

MYLES LANE, SPACE CADET

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT must be searching through dime comic books in an effort to whip up new material to keep "spy" hunts in the headlines. The latest bit of hysterical fantasy was dished up Sunday in a speech by U. S. attorney Myles Lane.

Lane told his listeners at a communion breakfast all about a new deadly space platform. He said this platform could be suspended 3,000 miles above the earth and would not be effected by the laws of gravity.

"Under the plan," Lane claimed, "if you should want to fire on a city, such as Moscow, you would use the rotation of the earth in guiding the missile, then fire it at a given point so that it would descend. It would be capable of destroying the whole city."

But it appears the "plan" never went into effect. Why? Because "spies" gave the "secret" to Moscow. And who were the spies? The Rosenbergs who were convicted and sentenced to death on an equally fantastic piece of nonsense—that they gave the non-existent atomic "secret" to the Soviet Union.

Lane's latest piece of fantasy points up again the frameup character of the Rosenbergs' conviction. While the case is still under appeal, Lane says they are guilty of something which was not even introduced during the trial. It wasn't introduced because the secret never existed just as the space platform never existed.

Every informed person knows the original charge against the Rosenbergs was just as fanciful. The fact is there never was an atomic "secret" to be passed on, as even anti-Soviet publications have admitted. The Rosenbergs should be freed.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

A United Front Approach

LATELY I have heard several people say that there are too many meetings held in New York City. If they mean that progressive committees should try not to conflict with each other's important events and try to space them out so they don't all happen in the same week, there's reason in that. But in times like the present, when the right of free speech and assembly is under such heavy attack, we cannot possibly have too many occasions when these rights are utilized in a defended, not too many opportunities for people to speak their minds out on issues of the day.

In a city of seven million people, it isn't necessary (nor is it effective) always to have the same people in attendance at all affairs. The more and different groups of people who can be drawn into the campaign for peace, for amnesty, against genocide, against the Smith and McCarran acts, the greater the chances of influencing public opinion, of reaching ever widening masses of people.

It's good to see our friends at meetings. But if for every friend we saw a host of strange faces it would be better. Our meetings are not "old home weeks."

OFTEN, as soon as we begin to talk about drawing in "broad" forces and not being "narrow," strange things begin to happen. It must be clear by now to all who have had experience in united front methods of work that you cannot achieve success at the expense of watering down the major purpose for which the gathering has been convened until it is lost in a maze of related issues—on the assumption that the real purpose will ultimately appear by some side door. Nor can success be achieved by eliminating or smothering forces to "the left," or those who are so labelled, in order to win hypothetical forces to the right, on the assumption that they can only be induced to speak out or come in that way.

A united front approach is not built by excluding any group honestly and sincerely devoted to the purpose of the campaign. Nor is it built by a positive attitude on the part of those who

start a campaign, hugging it to their bosoms and declaring: "We have the right program and we will admit you if you agree to it!" If possibilities exist for parallel actions or separate efforts among different groups of people, this does not violate the spirit of the united front. Everything does not have to be under one tent.

Sometimes there is a tendency to assume that some people and some issues "narrow" down the campaign and tend to alienate other so-called "broad" forces. In relation to speakers, for instance there have been cases where public figures of world renown and international stature are rejected as "narrow" because some "broad" figure (a local minister of a small church, for example) might not be willing to speak with them. Or a left trade unionist, representing thousands of organized workers, is eliminated in favor of some quite worthy prominent person who represents only himself—because the labor leader is a target of reactionary attack by Un-American Activities Committee.

MASS MOVEMENTS cannot be built by assembling "big names" alone, valuable as their public expressions undoubtedly are. Such prominent people show great courage and principle in espousing an unpopular cause. Nothing I say here is in any way derogatory of their welcome contributions. But no campaign will be successful without the active support and mobilization of masses of people. This is the backbone of any fighting movement.

The inclusion and utilization of mass leaders, who can reach the people, is a necessity. They may not always be nationally known, but a shop steward, for confidence and respect of rank and file workers, is invaluable in the fight for peace, for amnesty, etc.

A united front from on top will not last long if it has no foundation in the masses of people. It cannot consist of paper committees.

Let us not stultify ourselves by saying at first: "We can't do this or that because we are too narrow, so yell!" And later, "We

can't do it, because we are too broad now!"

Nothing is broader than involving the masses.

I have encountered instances of restricting the united front under the guise of "broadening" it, such as meetings held against the Smith Act but not referring specifically to current trials or inviting a defendant to speak, even questioning the advisability for having one present.

Another instance was a meeting where the audience was obviously of the left (everyone able to recognize everybody else), not even drawing in people of the neighborhood or the groups the various speakers represented, but kidding ourselves by calling it "a united front" meeting, because the speakers were "broad."

We must guard against this form of red-baiting. The false assumption is that the left is "narrow" and everybody else is "broad." Only those who can reach masses are really broad.

Nationality Groups Assail McCarran Bill

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Leaders of nationality groups unanimously condemn the new McCarran immigration law, a roundup survey by the "Cleveland Press" showed here.

Z. B. Dybowski, editor of the "Polish Daily News" was quoted as saying: "We hope that President will immediately veto the measure and that Congress will reconsider it."

The immigration quota for Asia, Zoltan Gombos, editor of the Hungarian daily, "Szabadsag" declared, is "merely a show that all racial bias has been put aside. It really hasn't been."

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of The Temple, asserted that "the measure has a racial discriminatory taint that we ought not to tolerate in this country."

The Rev. Fr. Ferdinand Tamburri, pastor of Holy Rosary Italian Catholic Church, complained that the McCarran Act, which restricts Italian (among others) immigration to the U. S. was a "bad political move in light of current Italian elections" and "will aid communism's spread among the working people in Europe."



Steel Strike

(Continued from Page 1)
the beginning," said Joseph Paol-
gal, a scarfer at the Jones &
Laughlin mill in Pittsburgh.

Steve Kiehar, a crane follower
of the same mill said:

"We shouldn't have wasted all
this time. We should have gone
out in January and stayed out."

So the comment ran in other
areas. The constitutional issue
ruled upon by the court didn't
figure much in the comments ex-
cept as it interfered with the fight
for a contract.

The shutdown was reported or-
derly with locals and plant man-
agements agreed on necessary
crews to cool the furnaces to avoid
damage.

The six-to-three ruling of the
Supreme Court was handed down
by Justice Hugo Black. It declared
flatly that the President has no
"inherent" constitutional powers to
seize property.

"The Congress of this nation en-
trusted the law-making power to
the Congress alone in both good
and bad times," said Black.

"It would do no good to recall
the historical events, the fears of
power and the hopes for freedom
that lay behind their choice. Such
a review would not confirm our
holding that this seizure order can-
not stand."

Black further added that seizure
of businesses "was bound to result
in many present and future
damages of such nature as be dif-
ficult, if not incapable of measure-
ment." This was apparently in sup-
port of the contention of the steel
companies that "irreparable dam-
age" would result for them.

Black was joined by Justices
Douglas, Jackson, Burton, Clark
and Frankfurter, each of whom also
wrote a separate concurring opin-
ion. Chief Justice Vinson, who read
the dissent, was joined by Justices
Minton and Reed. Vinson claimed
that the President does have a con-
stitutional right to seize property
and spoke in bitter tones of the
"messenger-boy concept" that re-
quires the President to ask Con-
gress for a law each time he needs
authority for action.

Black observed that Congress
refused to give the President seize-
ure power when the Taft-Hartley
Law was passed.

"In the framework of our Con-
stitution," continued Black, "the
President's power to see that the
laws are faithfully executed re-
futes the idea that he is to be a
lawmaker. The Constitution lim-
its his functions in the lawmaking
process to the recommending of
laws he thinks wise and the veto-
ing of laws he thinks bad."

"And the Constitution is neither
silent nor equivocal about who
shall make laws which the Presi-
dent is to execute."

But Black also added "the Con-
stitution gives Congress power to
enact seizure legislation if it sees
fit and does not subject this law-
making power of Congress to
Presidential or military supervision
or control."

The suggestion that the Presi-
dent could get seizure power by
an act of Congress caused several
administration backers in Congress
to call for such a law as a means
to send the workers back to the
plants.

But those cries were overwhelmed
by other that called for new
drastic anti-labor legislation and
for immediate application by the
president of the 80-day Taft-Har-
ley injunction.

There was no comment from

the President on the stinging re-
buke by the high court, nor any
indication of what the administra-
tion will do next. Steel union of-
ficials have repeatedly said that
application of Taft-Hartley would
be futile because under the Presi-
dent's procedure the dispute drag-
ged out for nearly twice 80 days.

The steel employers only ex-
pressed delight over the order
nullifying seizure. They apparent-
ly take it as added bargaining
power for the big price increase
they want.

Charles White, head of Re-
public Steel, said that "while a
prolonged strike may be in the
offing . . . it is better than further
intrusion of government into pri-
vate rights." Clarent B. Randall,
of Inland Steel who was the radio
voice of the steel companies dur-
ing the high point of the dispute,
called the decision "a great day
for America."

Congress

(Continued from Page 1)
aroused fears in labor circles that
the big push for anti-strike legisla-
tion is to begin now.

Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), an
important administration spokes-
man in the House stated that the
steel strike demonstrated the need
for new anti-strike laws. He as-
serted that the Taft-Hartley Act
was clearly not sufficient.

Rep. Jacob Javits (R-NY), who
announced the Supreme Court de-
cision on the House floor, said it
emphasizes that it is up to Con-
gress "to deal with emergencies
like this . . . to protect the public
against economic paralysis."

Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss)
declared in the Senate that "Con-
gress must provide proper proce-
dure for handling such strikes . . .
and I shall support such legisla-
tion as the facts in the situation
may justify."

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.)
said Truman must invoke Taft-
Hartley or make special recom-
mendations for new laws.

With respect to their attitude
toward the Supreme Court de-
cision, members of Congress were
divided in accordance with par-
tisan beliefs. But significantly
both those who approved the de-
cision and those who deplored it
were united in calling for new
laws which would rob the steel
workers of their right to strike.

The grave danger at this mo-
ment therefore, is that the Smith
bill or its anti-labor equivalent
will be railroaded through Con-
gress in the heat and panic of
loud denunciations of the steel
workers for daring to strike
"against the national security."

Smith Act '6' Arraigned at Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, June 2.—The
six defendants in the local Smith
Act thought-control case—Steve
Nelson, Andy Onda, James Dol-
sen, Ben Careathers, William Al-
bertson and Irving Weissman—
pleaded not guilty at their ar-
raignment before Federal Judge
William Alvah Stewart. Ten days
was given for the filing of pre-trial
motions.

Attorney Ralph E. Powe, of the
Washington Bar, represented
Onda. Weissman was represented
by Attorney Horace C. Meldahl, of
Charleston, W. Va. Hymen
Schlessinger, local civil rights ad-
vocate, appeared as attorney of
record. The other four defendants
have not yet been able to secure
legal counsel.

In reply to a motion by Attor-
ney Powe for severance of Onda
because of his long continued ill-
ness, Judge Stewart remarked that
he was "aware of Onda's serious
heart condition." Stewart said he
would set a hearing soon on this
matter.

No date has yet been set for
the trial.

U.S. General Tries to Halt Korea Talks

An "indefinite recess" in Korean
truce talks was attempted yester-
day in Panmunjon by Maj. Gen.
William K. Harrison, Gen. Mark
Clark's chief negotiator. Lt. Gen.
Nam Il, however, chief negotiator
for the Koreans and Chinese, in-
sisted on another session tomor-
row.

The truce talks yesterday again
dealt with the prisoner-of-war
issue, with Harrison continuing to
oppose the complete exchange of
all prisoners.

Gen. Nam told the parley that
the slaughter of prisoners in Kojé
and the Pusan area had created an
"atmosphere of tension making
impossible a settling of the war
prisoner question."

"It is wholly impossible," Nam
said, "that there can be any 'self
determination' or 'voluntary deci-
sion' under your controlled inti-
midation and persecution."

A prisoner of war was wounded
in the Kojé Island camp by a
Syngman Rhee officer last night,
news dispatches from Korea report-
ed. The officer was said to have
fired his 45-caliber pistol three
times at the prisoners in Compound
602 of the camp.

Gen. Mark W. Clark announced
yesterday he had a "long range
plan" to deal with the prisoners.

The shooting came after Gen.
Clark had toured the camp in a
jeep driven by Brig. Gen. Haydon
L. Boatner, the prison commander.

A few hours before that, a
Patton tank led 180 gas-masked
troops of the U. S. 2nd Division
into Compound 602, and captured
a banner, while Boatner stood in
a machine-gun guard and shouted
orders. Two tanks stood by outside
the stockade, their 91-millimeter
guns trained and ready. At Boat-
ner's signal, the third tank burst
through the gate into the Com-
pound.

The troops followed the a horse-
shoe formation, crouching low and
moving ahead shoulder to shoulder
with bayonets ready. The tank
wheeled to the right, then spun
sharply around and inched up to
a flagpole carrying a banner.

The tank bucked into the pole
and knocked it down. The waiting
troops put a heavy line on the pole,
and Boatner shouted:

"All right, get that tank out of
here."

The infantry men dragged the
pole as they backed toward the
gate. A troop detail poured gas-
oline on its banner and set fire
to it.

Trial of '16'

(Continued from Page 3.)
a party reorganization plan in
1947.

"None of these people have
been connected with the alleged
conspiracy," McTernan protested.

Marks then read from the Sep-
tember, 1946, Political Affairs, and
introduced from it a report by
John Williamson, a national Com-
munist Party leader who was con-
victed in the 1949 Smith Act trial.

Sections of the Williamson re-
port, made at a July, 1946, Na-
tional Committee meeting, were
read to the jury. They dealt with
"building the party press," apply-
ing the "policy of concentration"
and "strengthening the party."

One section urged that "Com-
munists in trade unions on all lev-
els must more and more explain
the (Communist) affiliation." This
contradicted Lautner's earlier testi-
mony alleging Communists in the
unions were ordered to hide their
Communist Party affiliation.

Serri pointed out there wasn't
a single word in the Williamson
article advocating violent over-
throw of the government.

"It is a substitute for proof,"
the lawyer charged. "It says build
the Party press, concentrate on in-
dustry. Therefore, these defend-

ants must be guilty of something.
It is a phony form of proof."

Two other articles in Political
Affairs, a 1946 report to the CP
national committee by Henry
Winston, one of the 11, and a
1948 discussion on organization
by Tormey were quoted to the
jury.

The Winston report stated "our
key task" was to build a strong
Communist Party. It urged
"strengthening the working class
base in the 'key industries'" and
stated Communist workers "must
be known among the workers."

The Tormey report discussed
methods of political organization.
McTernan declared:

"They (the articles) have proved
the Communist Party was organ-
ized in 1945. But they have not
proved any conspiracy or agree-
ment among these defendants."

Judge Dimock admitted the
article into evidence "subject to
connection."

Midwest

(Continued from Page 1)
the Supreme Court decision be-
cause they came to work this morn-
ing with suitcases."

Workers interviewed as they
streamed out of the mill gates at
the South Chicago plant of U.S.
Steel soberly forecast "a long tough
battle."

"We knew it would come to this
sooner or later," one Mexican-
American worker declared, "we
never won anything without a
fight."

The highly-organized strike pro-
cedure today was in contrast to the
confusion which marked the early
period of the May 1 walkout. At
Inland Steel, for example, strike
committees moved rapidly into mo-
tion, a complete picketing schedule
was prepared in advance, as well as
picket signs and coffee containers.

Within a few hours after the
strike call, a local strike captain
told this reporter, "That plant is
closed so tight a mouse couldn't get
out."

"No rats can get in either," he
added.

Rhee

(Continued from Page 3.)
Group field advisor reports, North
Korean forces invaded Republic of
Korea territory at several points
this morning.

Muccio, although he and the
American military advisers with
Rhee's troops were in on the in-
trigues which culminated in Rhee's
provocative attack above the
Parallel, did not say which side
had actually launched the ag-
gression. Nor did the UN Com-
mission report, from the spot,
even though it had been briefed
by Rhee to blame it on the North
Koreans.

Nevertheless, the word of Syng-
man Rhee was sufficient for Tru-
man, Acheson, and of course
John Foster Dulles, who had been
the trigger-man for the entire
provocation. Now it turns out
that Syngman Rhee is a liar! But
what does that make Truman,
Acheson and Dulles?

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LaBenskey

(Continued from Page 3.)
might put ideas into the jury's
head."

He sustained Bleakley's objec-
tion.

James Hobbs, 32, one of the
four men who were with the
Blacknalls when they were shot,
testified that he saw LaBenskey
approach with his gun in hand
and fled with William Blacknall,
brother of James. Hobbs did not
see the shooting but heard three
shots. He said that none of the
four had any weapons in hand nor
had they said anything about the
killer before he appeared on the
scene.

Bleakley constantly refers to the
Blacknalls as "boys" during his
cross-examination.

For the first time in the second
week of the trial, the courtroom
was half-filled with about 60 spec-
tators. Present were friends and
relatives of the Blacknalls.

Shopper's Guide

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PEOPLE'S ARTISTS

Progressive Books in Washington Exhibit, But Publisher Is Absent

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.—For the first time in a dozen years, Alexander Trachtenberg failed to put in an appearance at the annual convention of the American Booksellers Association. But the International Publishers, of which he has been director for 28 years, was as usual represented by an exhibit of the

"Books On Trial" will be the theme of a meeting at the Hotel Capitol, 51st St. and Eighth Ave., on June 12 under the auspices of The Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg. Figures in the world of publishing, authorship and education will be represented at the meeting. Purpose of the gathering is to dramatize the attack on Marxist classics arising out of the indictment of Trachtenberg, who is director of International Publishers.

Marxist-Leninist classics and more recent Marxist works which the firm publishes.

Publishers and booksellers who noticed the absence of Trachtenberg and stopped at International Publishers' booth to ask the reason got their answer promptly. James S. Allen, in charge of the International exhibit, gave each a copy of a little pamphlet entitled "Books On Trial" issued by the Committee to Defend Alexander Trachtenberg. It explained that the publisher of Marxist classics was on trial in New York, together with 15 others, on charges of violating the Smith Act.

Trachtenberg's "crime" was precisely that he had published the books of social criticism which even today were displayed in the booth at Washington's swank Shoreham Hotel, and which had been very much in evidence at previous conventions of ABA for at least a decade.

During the booksellers' convention, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas was one of the featured luncheon speakers. "We must let the world know our tolerance for new ideas," Douglas told the ABA, "our respect for revolutionary tradition, our belief in human dignity. We must also let the world know that our most precious claim is the right to challenge authority. We must let the world know that we want every people to have that right."

That, said Douglas, is the role John Lilburne, Peter Zenger and Thomas Paine would play if they were alive today.

Ironically, that is the role Alexander Trachtenberg and International Publishers have been playing.

This was illustrated most realistically in the books which IP displayed in its attractive booth.

There was Marx's Capital, Vol. I, of course, and his "Theories of Surplus Value," the section of Vol. IV now published in English for the first time.

There was Lenin's Collected Works, and several volumes of Stalin, including the recent "Marxism and Linguistics." There were books by Foster, the Outline Political History of the Americas and American Trade Unionism.

There were the recent studies by younger American Marxists, including Allen's Atomic Imperialism, Perlo's American Imperialism, Haywood's Negro Liberation, and Aptheker's Essays on the History of the Negro People.

Earlier American champions of Freedom and progress were also represented—Lincoln, Jefferson, Paine, Whitman and Sam Adams.

LAST 4 DAYS

NEW ISRAEL

climax of course by that monumental project of International, the publication of Foner's four-volume work, "The Life and Writings of Frederick Douglass."

Even the mention of this partial list of titles suggests how intellectually barren one's life would have been without the books Trachtenberg has published. Yet for this service to the American people, Alexander Trachtenberg faces five years in a federal prison.

There was a lesson in the International exhibit at the ABA which, one hopes, the booksellers

did not miss. If Trachtenberg should be prevented by prison bars from attending the next annual convention of ABA, or the next after that, it is a safe bet that he would not be the only casualty of reaction's war against books.

Publishers and booksellers inclined normally to include volumes of even the mildest social protest in their fall lists would find themselves restricted to the orthodox, or else land in a cell adjoining Trachtenberg. For that is the logic of the Smith Act trial of books.

TWO FIGHTING PAMPHLETS BY WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

New Century Publishers has announced it is rushing to press with two new pamphlets by the national chairman of the Communist Party, William Z. Foster.

The first, in the form of a letter to the House Armed Services Committee, is entitled Defeat the Anti-Labor Smith Bill. It is priced at 5 cents. This hard-hitting pamphlet opens by placing on record the Communist Party's "most emphatic condemnation" of the new Smith bill as "undoubtedly the most dangerous anti-labor measure ever submitted to either branch of Congress." It exposes the nature and aims of the Smith bill, the manner in which it would cripple the trade unions, rob labor of its right to strike, enable the trust-manipulated government to "seize" the unions for the benefit of the monopolies, tie labor to Wall Street's war plans, etc.

The other pamphlet, The Steel Workers and the Fight for Labor's Rights, price 10 cents, is based on

a series that appeared recently in the Daily Worker. It helps all workers to see their vital stake in the steel workers' struggle, and how the employer gang-up aimed at destroying the steel union would open a wedge toward the crushing of the entire trade union movement in this country. It discusses every central issue that confronts the nation in terms of its special meaning for labor—peace, wages and conditions, civil rights, elections, etc.

In releasing its announcement, Joseph Felshin, head of New Century, declared: "It is a source of added strength to the labor movement that, having completed two monumental works, Outline Political History of the Americas, and his forthcoming History of the Communist Party of the United States, Bill Foster is able, despite his illness, to take up once again his contributions as one of the ablest pamphleteers this country has produced."

'FALL OF BERLIN' FILM SATURDAY AT STANLEY

"The Fall of Berlin," a Soviet film drama in color, will have its American premiere Saturday at the Stanley Theatre.

"The Fall of Berlin" represents a major effort of the Soviet film industry to record events of contemporary history.

Director Mikhail Chisareli has chosen steel worker Ivanov and school teacher Natasha as the medium to tell the story of "The Fall of Berlin."

From the bursting bombs on the wheat fields of the peaceful Ukrainian countryside where Natasha and Ivanov lived, the canvas is broadened to include spectacular battles of World War II.

We are taken inside the Kremlin in Moscow and the Reichkanzlei in Berlin, then to Yalta at the famous conference of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

As the Soviet Army rapidly ad-

vances on German soil, we witness Hitler's last days in the besieged capital, his wedding to Eva Braun, their suicide pact, the flooding of Berlin's subway at Hitler's orders and the surrender of the Nazi General Staff.

As the flag of victory is raised over the Reichstag, Stalin flies to Berlin to greet the victors and on that day Ivanov, one of the victors, is finally reunited with Natasha, just freed from a Nazi slave camp.

Dmitri Shostakovich wrote the original musical score for the film which was produced by the Mosfilm Studios in Moscow.

"The Fall of Berlin" is being presented in the United States by Artkino Pictures with English titles.

Revue Friday to Hear Poems of Latin America

The first English translation of "So Many So Hungry," a poem by Solano Trindade, one of the foremost Negro poets of Brazil, will be read at the "Latin American Revue" this Friday.

Trindade's poem has attracted wide attention throughout the Americas for its moving verse and for its rhythm set to the tempo of a railroad train.

The revue will present the works of other poets of Chile, Brazil, Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as dances of Africa, Spain, Mexico, Venezuela, Caribbean and songs of Peru, Mexico, Haiti and the West Indies.

Elmer Bendiner, just returned from a two-month tour of Latin America, will report on his trip.

Tickets can be obtained at the Latin American Research Bureau, 700 Broadway, Room 636, CH 3-3720.

on the scoreboard—by lester rodney, Reviewing a Book on Campy

THE SUN NO LONGER SHINES hereabouts on Saturdays and Sundays, or this would probably have been about My Favorite American League Team, Cleveland vs. the Yanks at the Stadium. After writing this, will try to catch MFALT and the champs in the Monday afternoon solo to which the series was reduced. Meanwhile, a few comments on a new sports book which has hit the desk.

It is "Roy Campanella," by Dick Young. (A.S. Barnes, \$2.50.) It is one of a series of baseball biographies known as "The Most Valuable Player Series," a book-selling idea which began in 1949 with volumes on Jackie Robinson and Ted Williams, the MVPs of that year. Next came 1950's pair, Phil Rizzuto and Jim Konstanty, and now it's Campanella and Larry Berra (will deal with the latter book another time).

These popular, picture-laden volumes are written by sports writers who cover the team for which the MVP plays. Dick Young is the New York Daily News' Dodger reporter. He has seen every one of Campy's big league games since baseball's best catcher broke in at the beginning of July, 1948. For information on the players' life and career preceding the big leagues, the writer fills in with the help of the player himself. These books have the virtues of good sports writing technique—that is, they are fast paced and easily readable. They do not cut too deep beyond the obvious.

Fans will find many interesting facts about Campanella, the baseball player in this book. There is a little bit about his early life in North Philadelphia. At 14, the precocious Roy was not only the star catcher of his high school team but also the weekend star of a crack Negro team sponsored by a Philly Negro newspaper to promote the paper. The other players were in their late teens and some in their 20's.

NEWS OF THE North Philly "boy wonder" spread quickly and Roy was taken on by a professional Negro team, the Bacharach Giants. When he brought home \$85 for his first two games, there was considerable amazement in the Campanella household, where Roy was the youngest of four children. Before he was 15 Roy was sought out and signed by the Baltimore Elite Giants of the Negro National League. This was the big leagues, the final possible accomplishment for players with dark skin no matter how talented or promising.

These facts are interesting in conjecturing what Campy might have put into the big league record book if it hadn't been for jimmcrow. There was a lot of good baseball played in the Negro League. If the young Campy was good enough to step right in and catch regularly there before he was 15, it is certainly conservative to figure he would have been a big leaguer at 19 or 20. When he finally came to the Dodgers he was going on 28 and had taken a long and steady pounding behind the plate without big league living and travel conditions and winter rest. He had started that 1948 season with the St. Paul farm team where he was almost embarrassingly too good for Triple A ball. The first inning of the first big league game he caught he was immediately the best catcher in the big leagues. This has probably never been true of any other big leaguer making his debut—at any position!

Like all Negro players, Roy had to supplement his Negro League earnings. He was in great demand in Latin America. The pattern of his life was Negro League ball in the US every summer, winter ball in Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela or Cuba the rest of the year. It was baseball 50 of the 52 weeks, with a week's rest between seasons. Roy recalls things like catching four games in one day for the Baltimore team—a doubleheader Sunday afternoon in Cincinnati, a bus ride to Middletown, eating sandwiches en route, and two more games that same night. At his peak in these days, Campy figures he made \$3,000 for his all year activities.

Jackie Robinson was signed by Brooklyn in 1945 and the gates were partially open at last. Campy and young pitcher Don Newcombe were assigned to Nashua in the Class B Eastern League in '46. They still talk with awe about his catching and slogging in the New Hampshire carpet town where Campy was much too good for the company. Next season it was all the way to the top farm team at Montreal, Triple A, next to the majors. It is not mentioned in the book, but it was during Roy's one season in Montreal that Paul Richards, then manager of Detroit's Buffalo farm team, urged the Tiger organization to buy Campy, whom he had flatly called "the best catcher in baseball—right now." The late Walter Briggs, Sr., was not interested in Negro players. The pitifully last place lily-white Tigers of 1952 supply an interesting P.S. as does the same Paul Richards' alive, up and coming, democratic Chicago White Sox.

AN INTERESTING REVELATION that does come out of this book is the fact that Campy is rated good managerial timber. Walt Alston, his manager at Nashua, made him unofficial assistant manager in charge of tutoring young players, and when Alston was put out of a game he turned the actual managing over to Campy. (In this game Roy put in Newcombe as a pinch-hitter and Don won it with a three-run homer.)

There is not much in this book about the long and bitter fight to end organized baseball's shameful jimmcrow discrimination. But no book about a Negro player can avoid the subject completely, so there are two references to this newspaper's role. At one point the author refers to "... the Daily Worker, communist organ which pounded hard and unceasingly against the color line in organized baseball." Again, in referring to then Pittsburgh mogul Benswanger backing out of his tryout promise to Campy and others (Benswanger had been contacted and put on the spot by the Daily Worker), the book speaks of "the attempts made by the Daily Worker to procure a tryout for him" (Campanella). Of course the Daily Worker was not only the one daily newspaper to campaign actively against jimmcrow but was also the only one to so much as mention that there even existed as fine a young ballplayer as Ray Campanella!

The book concludes with Campy winning the MVP award and supplies some fascinating and illuminating data on Roy the big league catcher. While author Young hits out against racist bigotry, he himself includes a sorry anecdote in which Campy supposedly uses the word "n—r" while kidding another Negro player. Young then reports that Roy, when asked about this yarn, denied having said any such thing, which makes its usage in the book all the more pointless and reprehensible. The "necessity" of throwing in this traditional white supremacist type of anecdote detracts considerably from what is otherwise, on the whole, a good baseball biography.

PEACE PLEA TO BE BROUGHT THURSDAY TO TIMES SQ. AND HERALD SQ.

A mass distribution of leaflets by New York workers for peace will be undertaken this Thursday at 5:30 p.m. at two of the city's busiest centers—Times Square and Herald Square. The leaflets will urge a general exchange of prisoners of

war and a quick end to the fighting in Korea. The leaflets will also protest the rearming of Hitler's Nazis, carried a step further in the newly-signed "contract" between the West German government and the U. S., Britain and France,

and will urge Big Five negotiations for a world peace pact.

The leaflet distribution will be under the sponsorship of the New York Labor Conference for Peace.

KKK Cross Burned at Home Of Negro Candidate in L. A.

By DON WHEELDIN and CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—A KKK-type cross was burned last week on the lawn of the home of Rayfield Lundy, 1816 E. 122d St., Negro candidate for the state assembly in the 55th A.D. The cross-burning climaxed a series of attempts to intimidate Lundy, Republican cross-filed Democrat in the

June 3 primary elections.

The cross, about 10 by 8 feet and soaked in inflammable material, was set afire by a man described by an eyewitness as "short and stocky."

The vandal fled when the witness, Vernon Stewart, 1700 E. 122nd St., turned his car lights toward the Lundy home. Before he ran, however, he threw a rock, said by Mrs. Lundy to be "the size of a coconut," through the Lundy's living room window.

Attached to the rock was an envelope containing a note with the single word, "Lose."

Lundy was not home at the time of the attack. He had been a guest on KNXT Commentator Dan Lundenberg's TV program, discussing the issues upon which he is building his campaign. Chief among these is the fight for Negro representation.

Smith Bill Spurs Unions' Fight On Smith Act

Local and district trade unions with a combined membership of almost one million have acted in their membership meetings for repeal of the Smith Act, it is announced by the Trade Union Committee of 300 Local Union Officers, who are sponsoring a Repeal the Smith Act Conference in the Hotel Capitol June 21.

Largest responses to the appeal of the committee for action against the Smith Act has come since the introduction by Rep. Howard Smith, Dem. of Virginia of a new restrictive union seizure bill.

Local 905 of the Brotherhood of Painters have gone on record against the Smith Act in the past month.

At a meeting held in the Furniture Workers Local 140 headquarters, the committee planned to send delegations of unionists to visit the New York Congressmen on the new Smith bill and on the Smith Act.

Court Rejects Collazo Appeal

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Supreme Court today rejected the appeal of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican, sentenced to death for participation in a shooting in front of Blair House, which was President Truman's residence at the time. A White House policeman was killed in the gun battle.

Steel Parley

(Continued from Page 4)

the fascist menace in all its concrete measures. There can be every confidence that in the course of such a struggle, the steelworkers as a whole, with the conscious help of the advanced and progressive forces, will find their way to the fight for peace, for independent political action and social progress.

URGENT PROBLEM

With the close of the convention, the returning delegates are faced with the immediate need to carry out the resolutions and spirit of the convention. This immediate need is created by the arrogant refusal of the steel trust to bargain collectively.

In closing the convention, Murray stated that the wage dispute "would not be settled by the Supreme Court; it will be settled by collective bargaining." In this, he was absolutely correct.

All that the Supreme Court will decide is whether the steel union is to be prevented from using the only effective weapon it has in collective bargaining—its united strength and militancy—by means of injunction-by-seizure, injunction-by-Taft-Hartley, or injunction by means of prolonged court delays.

Either way, the steel workers are threatened with the force of injunction in one or another form. Either way, the steel workers are being threatened with an effort to deprive them of their organized strength and united militant action, the main element labor has for collective bargaining.

The immediate issue shaping up before the steel workers is to smash the threatened injunction in whatever form it takes. This great task falls above all else on the shoulders of the rank-and-file. This was recognized at the convention by speakers from the floor.

"I won't be able to hold my members from hitting the bricks very much longer," declared delegate Mayerik, president of the union's largest local at the Gary Works, U. S. Steel.

READY TO ACT

The workers are "ready to shut the Inland plant down and let it stay down until hell freezes over," said delegate Royster of Local 1010.

"If the companies don't agree to the WSB recommendation, let's go back to our 22-point program that we had originally," said delegate Kalby of Local 1331.

When the spirit and resolutions of the convention march on the picket lines to force collective bargaining to settle for no less than the WSB proposals, the first steps will have to be taken to bring the convention into life.

No progressive will be found shirking his duty, whether in the steel union or any other union, in bringing into existence the greatest possible demonstration of unity in action and labor solidarity in support of the just demands and militant struggle of the nation's steel workers.

POSTPONE FRAMEUP TRIAL OF GREEK UNIONIST TO AUG.

The court-martial of Tony Ambatielos, Greek Seamen's leader and his nine fellow unionists in Athens, scheduled to begin on May 18, 1952 has been postponed until August 21.

This immediate victory was won by the defense on the ground that their attorneys had not been permitted to see the dossier on the case until two weeks before the scheduled trial and therefore, did not have sufficient time to prepare an adequate reply to the charges.

Ambatielos, was sentenced to death in 1943 by the anti-labor Greek Government for his refusal to sell out the membership of his

union by signing a government proposed contract that would reduce their conditions to the pre-war level, which was one of starvation.

The execution of these 10 labor leaders was prevented by world wide protest, including the direct intervention of the then United Nations President, Herbert Evatt.

They requested a retrial by civilian court under the new clemency measures. Instead, the government announced that they would be retried by the same kind of military court which previously sentenced them to death.

TRUMAN ASKS SENATE RUSH PACT FOR ARMING NAZIS

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Truman today asked the Senate to rush its approval of two agreements with the Bonn government providing for arming of the Nazis as part of the anti-Soviet war machine now being set up in West

Germany.

Truman declared the treaties contained no secret clauses.

Speedy action was promised by members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Tom Connally, the committee's chairman, said speed was essential to help Chancellor Konrad Adenauer push the treaties through the Bonn Parliament. Adenauer, he said, has a working majority of only four or five.

Large sections of all classes in Germany regard the treaties as tying Bonn to Wall Street's war machine, and as making even more difficult any move to unify Germany.

Children's Day Rally Thursday

The biggest birthday party the world has ever known is coming when a hundred million children celebrate the third birthday of International Children's Day, on June 5 at The Pythian Hall, 135 W. 70 St.

Dr. Gene Weltfish, Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University, will be one of the main speakers together with the delegates who have just returned from participating at the International Conference in Defense of Children held in Vienna last April.

Dr. Weltfish stated, "Certainly women who spend much of their lives and energies giving birth and nurturing children cannot sit by in complacency while large plans are being made for the death and misery of children everywhere. It is a major contradiction that children who need the most should receive so small a portion of the world's wealth. . . . We must work tirelessly to give them their rightful place in society."

At this meeting, a dramatic moment will come when a group of young people themselves will present "The Bill of Rights for Children and Youth" written by Viola Brothers Shore.

Tickets at 75 cents are available at the office of the sponsoring committee at Room 502, 111 W. 42 St., LOngacre 5-9019.

Island to N. Y. City

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The House unanimously approved and sent to the Senate today a bill to turn over Mill Rock Island, in the East River, to the city of New York. The island is to be used for park purposes.

Meet Tonight On Rights for Tunisians

"The great event of these confused times is the rousing of the peoples of dependencies and colonies to a realization of their rights as human beings," said Prof. Lucius C. Porter, retired Dean of Yenching University and former visiting professor in Chinese philosophy at Harvard.

In a letter to Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, national secretary of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, the distinguished educator and missionary, who spent most of the 40 years between 1908 and 1940 in China, expressed his support for the Pythian Hall meeting tonight (Tuesday) on "Peace and Colonial Independence."

Speakers at the meeting, which will call for a UN hearing of the Tunisian question, include: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Rev. John Paul Jones, Kumar Goshal, Rev. Edward McGowan and others.

Gheorghiu-Dej Named Premier Of Romania

BUCHAREST, June 2.—The National Assembly today proclaimed Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej as new Premier of Romania to succeed Dr. Petru Groza, who was named President of the Republic.

The government changes followed a request from the former president Dr. Constantin Parhon, that he be relieved of his functions so he could dedicate himself entirely to his scientific work in endocrinology.

What's On?

Coming

"IN DEFENSE OF BOOKS"! Prominent figures in world of publishing, education and authorship join in meeting on behalf of Alexander Trachtenberg, Smith Act defendant, Thursday, June 18 at 8 p.m. at Hotel Capitol. Adm. \$1 (tax incl.).

REPORT FROM VIENNA by Delegates just returned from the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN DEFENSE OF CHILDREN

THURSDAY, JUNE 5th — 7:30 P. M.

PYTHIAN HALL, 135 WEST 70th STREET

Tickets 75 Cents

- AGNES C. DOE, Harlem Council on Education, presiding
- NORMAN STUDDER, Director of Downtown Community School
- CHARLES MAWHRAY, Local United Packinghouse
- DR. GENE WELTFISH, Columbia University
- ALBERT KAHN, author
- HALOIS MOOREHEAD, American Women for Peace

Dramatic presentation by young people of

"Children's Bill of Rights"

written by Viola Brothers Shore • Directed by Elliot Sullivan

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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

(1951) by Wilfred G. Marchant, correspondent for leading London newspaper. 275 pp. hard cover ppd \$2.10

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